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Established 1887

Austria 6.9	Libya 2.5	Pakistan 1.0
Belgium 1.5	Luxembourg 1.0	Portugal 2.4
Denmark	..... 1.5	Netherlands	..... 1.0	Spain	..... 1.5
France	..... 1.0	Norway	..... 1.0	Sweden	..... 1.0
Germany	..... 1.0	Poland	..... 1.0	Switzerland	..... 1.0
Greece	..... 1.0	Romania	..... 1.0	Turkey	..... 1.0
India	..... 1.0	Soviet Union	..... 1.0	Yugoslavia	..... 1.0
Iran	..... 1.0	U.S. Military	..... 1.0		
Israel	..... 1.0				
Italy	..... 1.0				
Japan	..... 1.0				

WEATHER - PARIS: Overcast, no rain. Temp. 50-55 (10-11). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. High 55, low 45. Wind: Light. Chance of rain: 10-15%.

Vacant 11 Months Nixon Picks Envoy For Swedish Post

By Fred Farris
WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—President Nixon, moving to improve relations with Sweden, today named a Negro college president to fill the long-vacant post of U.S. Ambassador in Stockholm.

Dr. Jerome H. Holland, 54, former all-American football star at Yale and now president of Hampton (Va.) Institute, was nominated to replace William W. Heath, who left Sweden a year ago.

White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler, announcing the appointment, said the President believed Dr. Holland's appointment would "contribute to relieving some of the tensions that exist between the two countries."

The tensions generally stem from the Vietnam war, with Sweden sharply critical of the American role and undertaking to provide economic aid to North Vietnam. At the same time, the Scandinavian country has become a haven for American soldiers who deserted from their European-based units, in many cases because of antipathy for U.S. policies in Vietnam.

As a result of the Swedish government's attitude, the Nixon administration delayed filling the vacant ambassadorship until today—nearly 11 months after it formally was vacated.

The failure to name a new envoy promptly stirred criticism in Congress last year that it was an unmerited insult to the Swedish people.

In recent months, Sweden sought to clarify its position on Vietnam and toward the United States. Foreign Minister Torbjorn Nilsson held a private meeting at the UN last October with Secretary of State William P. Rogers.

With today's announcement, the Nixon administration signaled that it wanted to normalize relations.

Dr. Holland, who becomes the fourth black American named by President Nixon to an ambassadorship, has been Hampton's president since 1960. He previously served seven years as president of Delta State University in Mississippi.

As an undergraduate student at Cornell University, where he graduated in 1950, he was twice named an All-American and was named MVP for the end-around play and is a member of the National Football Hall of Fame. His doctoral degree in sociology was earned at the University of Pennsylvania in 1950.

President Nixon's three other black ambassadorial appointments have been to predominantly black countries—Clarence Thomas to Chad, Samuel Westfield to Liberia and Clinton Knox to Haiti.

Sen. McCarthy Meets Envoy Of Viet Cong

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (UPI)—Sen. J. Edgar McCarthy held separate sessions with two of the four chief envoys to the Vietnam peace talks in Paris, but refused to comment on what they discussed.

McCarthy, in Paris for a week, met with Gen. Philip Effiong, chief of the Biafran delegation, and with a Viet Cong representative.

McCarthy said he had a "very good" meeting with the Viet Cong representative, who he said was "very intelligent" and "very capable."

He also met with the Biafran representative, who he said was "very intelligent" and "very capable."

McCarthy later held a long meeting with U.S. Ambassador to Paris, William P. Rogers, and with the French representative to the peace talks.

McCarthy, who ran in the Democratic presidential primary with a strong anti-war stand, asked if he agreed in any way to the Viet Cong's position that the war was a "civil war" and that the U.S. should withdraw its troops.

He said, "I'd rather not answer it here on the steps of the Capitol."

Spanish Official Confirms Talks With Russian

BRUSSELS, Jan. 12 (Reuters)—Spanish Foreign Minister Gregorio Lopez Bravo today confirmed he had talks with a senior Soviet Foreign Ministry official during a recent stopover at Moscow Airport.

But the foreign minister, on a private visit to Brussels, said the meeting took place Dec. 26 when he was on his way to the Philippines.

Talking informally to reporters, the minister declined to confirm that relations between the two countries, which have not had diplomatic ties since the end of the Spanish Civil War, was the theme of his talks.

Czechs Say Coup Is Plotted By Trotskyite Cell Network

By Paul Hofmann
PRAGUE, Jan. 12 (NYT)—The Czechoslovak regime announced today that it had uncovered a Trotskyite cell network aimed at "overthrowing the existing political system."

The statement by the Czech Interior Ministry alleged that a "counter-revolutionary organization" had been formed in the country, with the aim of overthrowing the government.

The organization, the ministry said, was "active in the field of propaganda, agitation and subversion."

The ministry said it had uncovered a network of "Trotskyite cells" in Prague and other parts of the country.

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Biafra War of Secession Ends As Nigeria Accepts Surrender



BRITONS HELP BIAFRA—Medical supplies, part of a British government commitment for Biafra, loaded in a Royal Air Force cargo plane yesterday for shipment.

Effiong Disbands Troops, Gowon Offers an Amnesty

By Lawrence Fellows
LAGOS, Nigeria, Jan. 12 (NYT).—Biafra, with its last defenses crumbling and its supplies of food and ammunition exhausted, capitulated today to the federal government of Nigeria.

Brig. Gen. Philip Effiong, who took over the leadership of Biafra on Saturday night when Gen. Odumegwu Ojukwu, the chief of state, fled the besieged remnant of his country, announced on the Biafran radio this afternoon that the attempt at secession had failed.

[Mr. Gen. Yakubu Gowon, head of federal Nigeria, accepted Biafra's surrender in a midnight broadcast tonight and asked all Nigerians to welcome the former rebels as brothers, the Associated Press reported.

[Gen. Gowon said he had instructed all field commanders to put into effect a contingency plan for mass surrender. He asked Biafran leaders to send emissaries to field headquarters to work out terms.

"I accept in good faith General Effiong's declaration accepting the Organization of African Unity resolution," Gen. Gowon said. The resolution stipulates a united Nigeria. Gen. Effiong, the Biafran chief of staff left in charge, said in a capitulation statement earlier today that he would accept the OAU resolution.

"I urge all secessionist troops to act honorably and lay down their arms," Gen. Gowon said.

He said army units accompanied by police would "establish effective federal presence" in the enclave. "They will take all care... and shoot only if they encounter resistance," Gen. Gowon said, adding that there would be a general amnesty "for all those misled into attempting to disintegrate the country." Gen. Gowon did not say if the secessionist leaders of the secessionist.

Gen. Effiong ordered that the Biafran forces be disarmed in a orderly fashion, and



Brig. Gen. Philip Effiong

prepared an extra edition with the huge headline "Rebels Surrender."

The brutal, bewildering civil war in Nigeria had lasted just over 30 months. There may never be an accurate reckoning, but it probably cost Nigeria well over a billion dollars and something like two million lives.

"I thank the civil population for their steadfastness and courage in the face of overwhelming odds and privation," Gen. Effiong said in his broadcast. He spoke solemnly, but without faltering, in English. His six-minute message was then rebroadcast by the Biafran radio in four other languages of the country.

"I am convinced now that a stop must be put to the bloodshed which is going on as a result of the war," he continued. "I am also convinced that the suffering of our people must be brought to an end immediately."

"Our people are indeed disillusioned, and the elements of the old government regime who have made negotiation and reconciliation impossible have voluntarily removed themselves from cur midst."

The reference was to Gen. Ojukwu and some of the other leaders of the secession attempt. The federal government asserted that Gen. Ojukwu, 19 others in who came by. The Daily Times

Opposes Congress Ceiling Laird Fears Spending Limit Could Slow U.S. Troop Exit

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP)—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird is described by aides as concerned that a congressional limit on spending for his Vietnamization program could slow U.S. troop withdrawals from the war.

The 18,000-man 1st Infantry Division, located in Binh Duong province just north of Saigon, has had little contact with enemy forces since early summer. It has worked mostly in providing security for pacification programs.

The division will be pared to a token force of a few hundred men and returned to Fort Riley, Kansas.

Dec. 15, the authorized U.S. troop level in South Vietnam will be 434,000 by April 15.

The money restriction, placed on the amount of military aid the United States can give South Vietnam as well as neighboring Laos and Thailand, does not jeopardize announced troop pullouts.

But it could, officials say, have a definite impact in future months if the administration wanted to accelerate the turnover of weapons and equipment to South Vietnam.

Aides say Mr. Laird has been trying to persuade congressmen not to place any arbitrary ceilings on Vietnamization spending in the budget being worked out for the fiscal year beginning next July.

"The Vietnamization plan, financed under military aid, provides South Vietnam with such things as airplanes, trucks, guns, radios and training."

Last year, the Senate wrote a provision into the defense budget specifying that military aid could not exceed \$2.5 billion in one year. That came close to crippling the current rate of spending for Vietnamization, \$2.3 billion annually.

According to aides, Mr. Laird fears that sentiment against big U.S. commitments overseas could lead to a similar restriction on military aid in the fiscal-1971 budget, soon to go to Congress.

Thant Expects World Help

LOME, Togo, Jan. 12 (AP).—United Nations Secretary-General U Thant said here today he believed Nigeria would cooperate with "the international community" to "ameliorate" the situation of the civil war victims.

U Thant said that when he heard of the latest developments in Biafra yesterday, "I immediately sent an appeal to (Nigerian Head of State) Maj. Gen. (Yakubu) Gowon to ask him to show magnanimity and community spirit."

Nixon Orders \$10 Million Aid Sent to Vanquished Biafrans

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (UPI)—President Nixon, coordinating emergency efforts to help the millions of Biafrans in the collapsing enclave, today ordered an additional \$10 million in foodstuffs and medical supplies to meet their urgent needs.

White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said Mr. Nixon put in a transatlantic call to British Prime Minister Harold Wilson to inform him of the additional emergency aid and to discuss their continuing cooperation to avert tragedy.

Mr. Ziegler said the new assistance was being directed toward the areas of Biafra where the Nigerian forces have taken over.

The press secretary said the President also called Maj. Gen. Yakubu Gowon, the federal Nigerian leader, informing him of the U.S. offer to "help prevent starvation among millions of refugees in areas now being occupied by the federal forces."

Mr. Nixon also repeated to Gen. Gowon his pledge of \$10 million in extra aid "and his willingness to provide eight cargo planes and four helicopters to distribute food and relief supplies," Mr. Ziegler said.

He added that the President was "gratified" by Gen. Gowon's statement of the Nigerians' satisfaction.

Nigeria Says Refugees Flee By Thousands

LAGOS, Jan. 12 (Reuters).—Radio Nigeria said tonight that thousands of desperate men, women and children were pouring out of defeated Biafra.

In a broadcast the radio emphasized the need to work for reconstruction, rehabilitation and reconstruction after the ravages of the civil war.

The state radio said it was heartening to know that Nigeria could now divert its resources to more useful directions other than the wastes of the war.

"We have a great deal to do in other directions. We have women and children to feed and clothe. Rehabilitation and reconstruction are now going to be our main task."

"Thousands and thousands of desperate men, women and children are minute by minute and hour by hour pouring out of Ojukwu's land," the radio said.

Michael Ogon, federal rehabilitation commissioner for the southeast sector, said here yesterday that 455,000 refugees had passed through the Calabar transit camp in the past four weeks and the food situation was desperate.

Massive Task

Meanwhile, Nigerian Red Cross officials prepared for the massive job of co-ordinating international relief supplies laid on for Biafran refugees.

Aid centers here have been staggered by the scope of international reaction to the war news. One Red Cross worker said today, "It seems near to international stampede. The aid is needed but co-ordination will be a massive operation."

Three major problems still face the relief workers here—lack of coastal shipping and shortage of both warehouse space in Lagos and forward area transport.

For the past week, officials have been trying to arrange local charter transport and ensure that all imports are carried out on ships.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Bonn Labor Relaxes Moscow Boycott

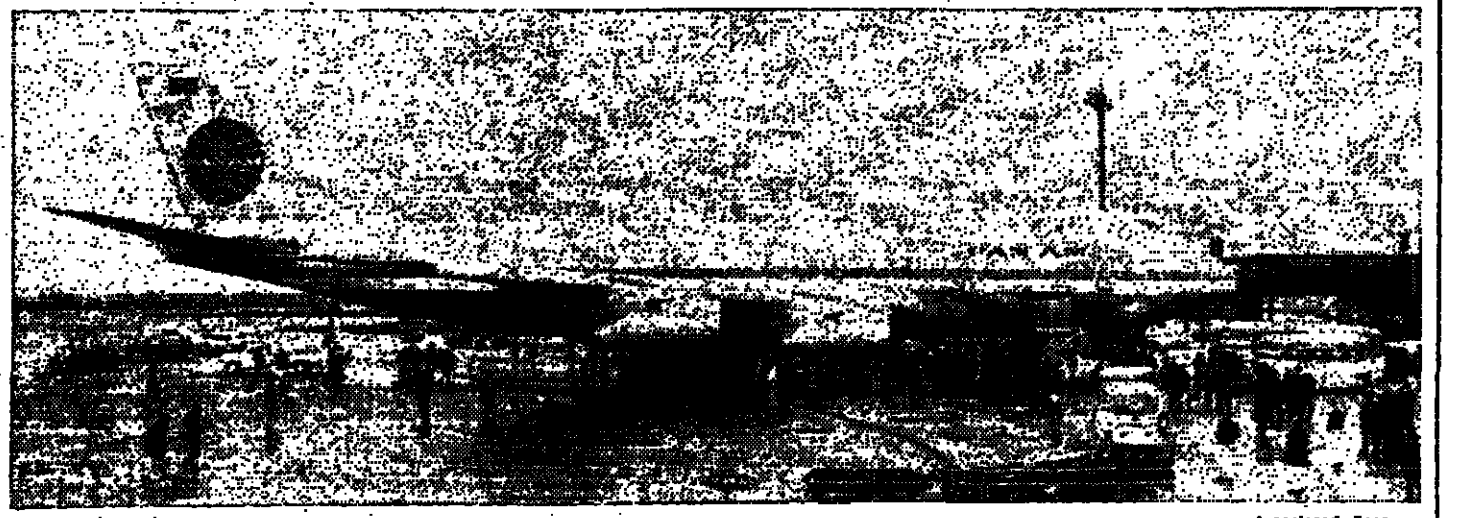
By Arnold Beichman
BONN—The West German labor movement has undertaken a rapprochement policy with Soviet trade unions of such unprecedented proportions that a 20-year boycott of Moscow's labor chiefs may well be breached before many months.

The rapprochement program, begun in 1967 under the direction of the Deutsches Gewerkschaftsbund (DGB) or German Federation of Labor was brought to a sudden end by the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968. After a suitable period of mourning, contacts between the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions and the German federation were resumed.

These renewed labor contacts paralleled the West German Social Democratic government's own diplomatic Dring nach Osten, by which Chancellor Willy Brandt has sought to normalize relations with Moscow. In turn the Soviet trade union effort to organize an all-European trade union conference paralleled the Soviet government's drive for a European security conference of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and Warsaw Pact powers.

To understand the stakes in this Russo-German trade union dialogue calls for a bit of background. As a result of the World War II alliance, labor organizations in the West and in the Soviet Union formed an international organization called the World Federation of Trade Unions. The major hold-out against this united labor front was the American Federation of Labor. From 1945 until the Marshall Plan in 1948, the world federation had an uneasy existence.

Its viability as an East-West organization collapsed when Stalin and Communist labor unions in France and Italy denounced the Marshall Plan while non-Communist European labor organizations, (Continued on Page 5, Col. 3)



FIRST RECORD—A Pan American Boeing-747 at London's Heathrow Airport where it landed yesterday with 380 persons—361 passengers and a crew of 19—the largest number to fly the Atlantic in a single plane.

380 Jumbo Into London

LONDON, Jan. 12 (AP).—A Boeing Jumbo 747 touched down quietly and safely this morning at London after a flight from New York in a dress rehearsal for regular service that began in delay and ended with teething problems.

The giant Pan American Airways jet, carrying 380 people inside its fuselage—the most ever to fly the Atlantic in one plane—made the maiden trip in six hours 30 minutes, a bit slower than expected for regular flights.

The 361 passengers—Pan Am employees and U.S. aviation officials—poured through two of the plane's three exits in 13 minutes. The first suitcase arrived at Heathrow Airport's customs four minutes later and the last bag cleared customs 50 minutes from touchdown.

A regular transatlantic jet clears customs and passport formalities in 20 to 30 minutes. "Obviously we still have a number of lessons to learn," said a Pan Am spokesman.

Still, airport and airway officials were quietly pleased. The 747's giant economy passenger load didn't swamp Heathrow facilities despite the arrival of six regular jet flights at the same time.

Moreover, Heathrow was operating with makeshift reception facilities for the handling of Jumbo loads. Special landing steps, demanded by the six-foot-higher door of the 747, were used and passengers walked 200 yards from the docking area to immigration.

A Pan Am spokesman said, "At the moment we are more (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

History of Conflict

Causes of Nigerian War
Unresolved by Fighting

By Stephen D. Kladman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (WP).—Starvation and the specter of genocide paled all other issues in the war between federal Nigeria and the secessionist Biafran region known as Biafra.

However, assuming that anti-Biafran pogroms will not materialize and relief efforts will be facilitated by the end of the war, as can reasonably be expected, various other problems will linger obstinately.

Tribal, religious and regional rivalries have not been resolved. Economic recovery will be costly. Debts have been incurred to the Soviet Union, Britain, Egypt and others by federal Nigeria.

The concept of self-determination along tribal lines has been laid to rest on the battlefield but certainly only temporarily.

Most of the problems, fears and threats that led to the Biafran secession on May 30, 1967, and the beginning of civil war a week later are rooted in recent Nigerian history. They have not disappeared. More likely they have deepened.

Chance for Survival

After becoming independent from Britain on Oct. 1, 1960, Nigeria looked like one of four or five black African nations with more than a chance for survival and, in time, prosperity.

It had a population of more than 55 million, an area larger than that of France, ample natural resources including oil and by African standards a well-trained civil service, a large number of professionals and a reasonably enlightened leader in Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa.

But underlying the relatively trouble-free surface, tribal animosities smoldered. They broke into the open in the form of a military coup on Jan. 15, 1966. Sir Balewa, whose disappointing administration was considered corrupt and ineffectual, was assassinated.

The coup was led by members of the Ibo tribe from the East. The victims were Hausas and others from the north. The Ibos, it seemed, were coming into their birthright from the British.

Under colonial rule they had adopted Christianity, had taken full advantage of the training available in missionary schools, and by industriousness and enterprise, had grown ubiquitous in business, the professions and the civil service. At independence they inherited the operating instruments of society.

Along with it, they acquired the jealousy and in some cases intense hatred of Nigeria's other tribes, predominantly the Hausas of the north and the Yorubas of the west.

Counter-Coup

In an anti-ibbo counter-coup on June 29, 1966, civilians and soldiers were slaughtered and Lt. Col. (now Maj. Gen.) Yakubu Gowon was elevated to power in Lagos. Gen. Gowon is a northerner.

In September, 1966, tribal riots exploded in the north. At least 10,000 and possibly as many as 30,000 Ibos were killed. Millions of Ibos fled the Northern Region to their homeland in the east where they were received sympathetically by the military governor. An Ibo named Lt. Col. C. Odumegwu Ojukwu, now a general.

Gen. Ojukwu, the son of a self-made millionaire, had been educated at Oxford and Sandhurst. The broad-faced, bearded soldier was a firm believer in federal unity. At first he urged a loosening of ties with the rest of Nigeria rather than secession.

He called the September slaughter "the final act of sacrifice" and easterners would be called upon to make in the interests of Nigerian unity.

Gen. Gowon, who once shared barracks quarters at Sandhurst with Gen. Ojukwu, seemed ready to compromise, but his final terms, which would have left the easterners without their oil or a coastline, were unacceptable.

On May 30, 1967, Gen. Ojukwu declared the 200,000-square-mile Eastern Region the independent State of Biafra. The name came from the Bight of Biafra, a body of water bordering the territory.

The population was probably somewhere between 12 million and 14 million, compared with the federal Nigerian population of between 55 million and 62 million.

The population figures, like all other figures emanating from Biafra and Nigeria since the secession of the Eastern Region, have been impossible to verify. These include battle deaths, deaths from starvation, deaths of armies, etc.

Within a week, Gen. Gowon mobilized the Nigerian Army—estimated strength 50,000 men—blockaded major Biafran ports and ordered his troops to invade Biafra.

Nixon Orders
\$10 Million
Biafran AidHe Phones Wilson
And Also Gowon

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support for self-determination for the Biafrans.

A government official commented today: "The Biafran nation has been crushed, but it will re-emerge some day—in the next five, ten or 20 years. Who knows?"

Politically, the most striking element has been the Soviet Union's attempt to gain a foothold in black Africa by arming the Nigerians—a conspicuously anti-revolutionary position.

Britain, with its traditional interests in Nigeria, has been its other major supplier of arms. Thus Britain and the Soviet Union have had to share the indignity of each other's company.

Biafra had no benefactor. In the beginning arms were bought at outrageous prices on the European market; later a trickle found its way to Biafra from France. Foreign suppliers of arms and food have been a few rocket-armed Minicon planes from Swedish sources and consistent rumors of small-scale aid from Israel.

But there was nothing to compare with the Soviet MIG fighters and Ilyushin-28 bombers (both supplied by Rephram) which it is no wonder that Biafra has lost the war. It has taken two and a half years.

As the fighting was ending, Adeyemi Lambo, a Nigerian psychiatrist, had this to say: "It will take two generations to cure the bitterness. Our grandchildren may see the end of it."

Refugees Flee
By Thousands

(Continued from Page 1)

prepared to discharge in Port Harcourt as well as Lagos.

Federal military advances north of Port Harcourt have cleared new routes north from the coast for overland relief.

Overall stocks of some 13,000 tons were regarded as a reasonable level before the new flood of refugees last week.

Officials said the new situation has already stretched transport facilities to the limit in forward areas and the Red Cross said its entire vehicle fleet would now have to be substantially enlarged, particularly in the Biafran southern sectors.

Nigeria radio today broadcast appeals to refugees to stay in their homes and await relief aid. Many are believed to have been fleeing to bushland surrounding captured towns. Officials say this will impede the task of getting in essential food and medical supplies.

The International Committee of the Red Cross, meanwhile, said it is arranging for more medical teams to leave for Nigeria this week.

The Red Cross said that eight doctors—six Frenchmen, one Swiss and one Yugoslav—refused to be evacuated from Biafra yesterday along with all other Red Cross personnel.

It said nothing has been heard from the eight men since yesterday because there is no longer any radio contact with them.

All eight doctors were last known to be working in hospitals near Uli airport, at the time seriously threatened by Nigerian troops.

It was learned that two aircraft operated by Joint Church Aid, a Scandinavian churches' relief organization, landed safely at Uli airport yesterday with a total of 30 tons of supplies and medicines.

The planes were the first to touch down since the airport was bombed and reported almost useless last Saturday. Other relief organizations have failed in efforts to land.

Today, a spokesman for Joint Church Aid, in Oslo, said the relief group's pilots plan to continue to ferry in essentials from the Portuguese island of Sao Tome as long as it is technically feasible.

Joint Church Aid said more than 10,000 tons of supplies are stored at Sao Tome—enough to keep the Biafran population of five million alive for 20 days.

Other private organizations were mobilizing to keep relief flowing to Biafra.

In Geneva, the World Council of Churches appealed to its member organizations to contribute \$2 million as quickly as possible so that full-scale relief and rehabilitation programs could be started immediately.

Msgr. Rodhain is sending Msgr. Jean Rodhain, president of the Catholic relief organization, Caritas International, to Lagos to direct the Catholic Church's relief efforts in Biafra, a Caritas spokesman said today.

Casas said that more than 400 members of the organization, including missionaries, nuns, nurses and assistants were still in Biafra aiding refugees.

Msgr. Rodhain said before leaving that relief operations in Nigeria must avoid setting up refugee camps, which was the "mistake of the United Nations in Palestine 20 years ago."

Britons Told to Leave
LAGOS, Jan. 12 (Reuters).—The British High Commissioner in Lagos, Sir Leslie Gurnea, today broadcast a warning to Britons in the secessionist-held territory to leave immediately.

About 60 Britons are believed to be in the Biafran enclave, mostly missionaries, relief workers and about a dozen wives of Nigerians.

British Plan Relief

LONDON, Jan. 12 (UPI).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson today summoned a meeting of voluntary aid organizations for tomorrow afternoon to discuss plans for rushing relief to Biafra.

Mr. Wilson himself will preside, a government spokesman said.

Among organizations represented will be the British Red Cross, Save the Children Fund, Oxfam, War on Want and Christian Aid.

Lord Hunt, who leaves Wednesday to coordinate relief operations in Nigeria, will also attend.

However, a Royal Air Force spokesman said an RAF Hercules freighter with 20,000 pounds of relief supplies on board has not yet received government orders to leave for Nigeria.

Mr. Wilson today appealed to Nigerian federal leader Maj. Gen. Yakubu Gowon to prevent mass slaughter of fleeing Biafrans by his victorious troops.

Vatican Sends Envoy
VATICAN CITY, Jan. 12 (UPI).—Pope Paul VI sent an envoy to Nigeria today, reportedly to urge authorities there to avoid a slaughter of innocents in the wake of the civil war with Biafra.

Earlier he had appealed to governments to act also to prevent "a frightening tragedy."

The Vatican said the pope had sent Msgr. Amleto Foggi, the Apostolic Delegate for West-Central Africa, to Nigeria to deliver a message to Maj. Gen. Yakubu Gowon, the Nigerian chief of state.

Vatican sources said the message was an appeal for humane treatment for innocent persons in Biafra. The pope also asked, they said, that Nigeria permit the Catholic Church and other organizations to continue relief to Biafrans.

Earlier today the pope told diplomats to the Holy See, who called on him to attend traditional New Year greetings, that the civil war could have "an epilogue even more cruel than the horror that every war carries with it."

It was his second speech in two days warning of the danger that innocent people would be slaughtered in Biafran territory.

Nigerian Reply
Nigerian Ambassador to Rome John M. Garba denied today that his government intends to carry out reprisals in Biafra and said it is planning large-scale aid to "innocent victims of the civil war."

The ambassador told a news conference his remarks were partly intended as an answer to Pope Paul.

"It is not the intention of my government to carry out reprisals or genocide," Mr. Garba said. "Rebels who lay down their arms will be well looked after."

The ambassador said his government was preparing "relief on a massive scale to help innocent victims of the civil war." He said Nigeria welcomes help from all its friends in the task of rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Asked if aid would be allowed into Biafra, Mr. Garba said, "Not to the areas where military operations are still taking place." He said there still are "pockets of resistance," although "organized resistance has broken down."

UN Taken by Surprise
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 12 (Reuters).—The United Nations has been "taken by surprise" by the collapse of the Biafran secession and no emergency plan is ready for implementation, a UN spokesman said today.

The spokesman was questioned at the UN daily briefing on Secretary General U Thant's plans in view of the latest reports from Nigeria.

The spokesman announced that an emergency meeting of officials of the UN children's fund (UNICEF) was being called. UNICEF, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Food Program have all given important aid to war victims.

Abrams Back on Duty
SAIGON, Jan. 12 (UPI).—Gen. Creighton W. Abrams, U.S. commander in South Vietnam, returned to duty today for the first time since he was hospitalized with pneumonia Dec. 26, the U.S. command announced.



REASSURANCE—Nigerian Ambassador to Italy John Mammam Garba, displays a pamphlet titled "Ibos in a United Nigeria" at a press conference at which he sought to ease Pope Paul VI's fear of genocide in Biafra.

Biafra Secession War Ends;
Nigeria Accepts Surrender

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cluding his immediate family, three tons of luggage and a Mercedes Benz were flown out of Biafra on Saturday night in a Super Constellation—an aircraft supplied by a certain foreign government supposedly for relief flights. His whereabouts are unknown.

Gen. Effiong's speech was broadcast at 4:40 p.m. For two days the Biafran radio had broadcast nothing but music. Until then, some indication had been awaited of the effect on the Biafrans of the recapture of Owerri, the secessionist capital, by federal troops, and of the destruction by artillery fire of the makeshift shipments of food and ammunition.

Just before Gen. Effiong spoke, the radio had played Beethoven's Fifth Symphony. It was a symbol of the resistance to Hitler in the dark, early days of World War II, and today it caused more than one Biafran to shed a tear.

Gen. Effiong said he was grateful to the Pope, the Joint Church Aid and other relief organizations for the help they have given for the relief of suffering and starvation.

"I also thank his holiness the Pope, the Joint Church Aid and other relief organizations for the help they have given for the relief of suffering and starvation."

"I appeal to all governments to give urgent help for relief and to prevail on the federal government to order their troops to stop all military operations."

Spasmodic Fighting
LAGOS, Jan. 12 (UPI).—The final blow which crushed the last Biafran defenses began Saturday with federal troops attacking on three fronts and successfully dividing the Biafrans by cutting a swath between Owerri and Aba, the last two major Biafran towns.

The federal forces overran Owerri after heavy fighting and forced Gen. Ojukwu to flee. However, the federal advance met stiff resistance north of the former capital and as late as this morning the Biafrans reportedly still held Uli airstrip, in spite of heavy pounding by Soviet-made MIGs.

Later communiques reported the capture of the airport, the last in Biafran hands, as well as Ochi, major Biafran administrative center.

Today three divisions of federal troops pounded the divided and leaderless remnants of the Biafran Army.

Thousands of starving Biafrans fled into the bush before the federal guns, ignoring pleas by the newly appointed Nigerian government for them to stay in their homes.

The situation was unclear in the absence of official reports. Newspaper accounts of the situation in morning Lagos newspapers were full of the federal army successes, but the Lagos Daily Times urged the federal forces "not to relent their efforts until federal authority has been reasserted over every inch."

It appeared that Biafran resistance still held against the Nigerian advance at some fronts.

'They Are Hungry'
LAGOS, Jan. 12 (AP).—The federal Nigerian government appeared determined today to ensure that those leaving Biafra would be treated as brothers, just as the government has been saying.

In an unusually emotional radio editorial, the government urged Nigerians to give their defeated enemy a warm reception.

Speaking of the refugees, it said: "They are hungry. They must be fed. Their clothes are in tatters. They must be clothed. They will be frightened. You must calm their fluttering hearts."

The editorial said the Ibos had been misled and they would change their thinking. It cited Pope Paul VI for mentioning genocide and said, the editorial said, was a charge long since discredited.

Observer Team
The international observer team which came here in September, 1967, to investigate genocide allegations has been at the front since Saturday. The team is composed of Britons, Swedes, Canadians and Poles.

They were in two groups covering the whole front line at the end of the war.

The Midwest state government is already setting up reception centers to care for refugees. Don. East Central State Administrator Ukpaka Asika, himself an Ibo, broadcast to his tribesmen that they should stay at home and wait for federal troops to come to feed them.

Researcher Criticizes Colleague

Report of Korean Atrocities Queried

By Robert F. Levey

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (WP).—On his bookshelf, near the photo of Gandhi over his bed, Jerry Rambo keeps a copy of "The Refugee Situation in Phu Yen Province, Vietnam."

Mr. Tinker helped to write the book while researching a study for the Defense Department on Vietnamese refugees. It was in the fall of 1966. "I was 27, a wise old man," Mr. Tinker said.

His book contains a passing statistical reference to the alleged killing of Vietnamese civilians by South Korean soldiers. It does not specify the number of alleged killings or how they were accomplished. It merely states that 22 percent of the refugees he spoke to reported that they had relatives threatened or killed in Phu Yen Province by Koreans.

But Mr. Tinker's collaborator, A. Terry Rambo, charged this week that U.S. military authorities had ordered the deaths hushed up. He said there had been nearly 200 altogether.

Mr. Tinker, a wiry, earnest Ph.D. candidate in international relations at American University, is now 30 "just old enough to be irrelevant," he is also far from sure that his friend and colleague Terry Rambo is right.

Viet Cong 'Atrocities'
While in Phu Yen Province, he said, "the only atrocities you saw were committed by the Viet Cong. They were horrible. The civilians were scared to death."

He never saw an atrocity himself. Mr. Tinker said, but he said he verified through an aide reports of methodical retaliatory killings of civilians by South Korean troops. He said he hesitated to use the word "atrocities" because he lacks first-hand knowledge.

He said he had heard informally from military sources that the Koreans "rehabilitated" because they were taking sniper fire much of the time from villages.

South Korean soldiers had a reputation for being vicious, not for being murderers," he said. However, Mr. Tinker acknowledged hearing rumors that the Koreans chose one of every ten Vietnamese in certain hamlets and executed them.

Thinks Estimate High
Mr. Tinker said he thought that Mr. Rambo's estimate of the number of civilians killed by the Koreans was too high. He criticized his former colleague for making it appear that he had first-hand knowledge of atrocities. He said stories in 15 minutes.

According to Mr. West, he and Mr. Benoit had heard similar accounts on a trip to Vietnam in 1968. When they returned last November, he said, they heard "12 stories in 15 minutes."

McCarthy Confers in Paris
With Viet Cong Talks Envoy

(Continued from Page 1)

of the embassy under these conditions. You know they've been negotiating or meeting now for a year and a half and I don't think I could settle it right here in a minute or two."

The senator arrived late yesterday from Moscow shortly after a two-hour meeting with Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin.

He refused to discuss the purpose of his meeting Saturday with a North Vietnamese diplomat in Moscow. The only issue connected with the war he mentioned specifically was that of the names of prisoners of war.

The Minnesota Democrat denied reports, however, that he had presented any list of prisoners of war or servicemen missing in action to the Hanoi representative he saw in Moscow. He said he did not plan to deliver such a list since he talks he might have with the North Vietnamese here.

Asked what he thought he might learn from Hanoi representatives in Paris that he did not learn by talking with the North Vietnamese diplomat in Moscow, Sen. McCarthy said: "I don't know whether I learned anything (in Moscow). I didn't ask for anything. The sort of thing I talked about I wouldn't expect there'd be any response to for a long time."

No News for Wives
Of POWs in Moscow

MOSCOW, Jan. 12 (Reuters).—Four American wives of a world war seeking news of their husbands missing in Vietnam said tonight they had abandoned attempts to obtain the help of Soviet officials and prominent women here.

The wives, all from California, arrived here on Saturday without visas and have not been permitted to leave Moscow's Sheremetyevo Airport, where they have been accommodated in a small barracks-type hostel.

Mrs. Pat Merans of Los Angeles told reporters tonight that neither their own efforts nor those of the U.S. Embassy had succeeded in getting them any interviews here and they planned to fly on to New Delhi tomorrow in a bid to see Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the prime minister.

Pravda Reports
Nigeria 'Success'

MOSCOW, Jan. 12 (AP).—Pravda today published a Tass dispatch calling the federal Nigerian one-day assault on Biafra "a great success."

A separate Tass report approvingly quoted Senegal radio as expressing satisfaction over a Nigerian promise not to commit genocide against the Ibo tribe in Biafra.

The Soviet Union is believed to be a major supplier of arms to the federal Nigerian forces, although it has never publicly admitted this.

he knew as much as Mr. Rambo about the situation. American civilian and military personnel, he said, also knew of the reported killings by the Koreans. "Rumors are rife in Vietnam. The grapevine works."

"I know that the American and Korean military knew all about this because we sat around a beer and talked about it," Mr. Tinker said.

But nothing was forwarded to Saigon by Mr. Tinker's 13 man research crew "because we didn't want to include any of this. Terry agreed. Maybe it was professional ego. We knew if our report contained anything about murders that it would be classified and cubed."

"Still," he said, "just a couple of weeks after this became general knowledge, the Koreans began building a new hospital and new housing for the Vietnamese. They were so obviously concerned with their image among the Vietnamese."

There was much antipathy toward the Koreans in Phu Yen, however, Mr. Tinker said, much of it attributable to the fact that Korean soldiers were bigger than the Vietnamese and "tended to boss the around."

Mr. Tinker strongly opposes U.S. role in Vietnam. He said Rambo is in favor of it. Mr. Tinker is not sure why Mr. Rambo is decided to speak out now on alleged Korean killings "because isn't the type to play knowledge into the hands of the peace people."

"I think it's because we both are the seeds of My Lai when we were there," Mr. Tinker said. "If I had spoken out then, I don't believe My Lai ever would have happened."

Quotes Orphaned Vietnamese
RAND ANALYST SEES SUBSTANCE IN CHARGES AGAINST KOREANS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (WP).—A Rand Corporation analyst said today he heard in 1968 and 1969 from Vietnamese civilians who convinced him that there have been instances of brutality and murder by South Korean troops.

F. J. (Bing) West told yesterday of a colleague's questioning of two weeping Vietnamese girls who were afraid for their lives. The girls told Charles Benoit, Mr. West said, that they were waiting to go back to their village "to bury their parents whom the Koreans had killed the day before."

The girls were among about 50 refugees from a hamlet that was the site of heavy fighting between the Viet Cong and South Korean troops.

Mr. West said he and Mr. Benoit, who speak Vietnamese fluently, had asked for medical evacuation for the refugees, who were carrying "some seriously wounded."

He said Mr. Benoit was asked by the Vietnamese, "If you're here to help us, why do you let the Koreans kill us?"

According to Mr. West, he and Mr. Benoit had heard similar accounts on a trip to Vietnam in 1968. When they returned last November, he said, they heard "12 stories in 15 minutes."

Laird Comments
Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird, questioned yesterday, television, confirmed that the statement had received reports of brutality and murder by South Korean troops. But, Mr. Laird said, "they have not been substantiated in a legal way."

Mr. Laird said the U.S. portment had made it clear that, does not condone atrocities where, but he added, "This matter that would have to be handled by the South Vietnamese government in connection with Korean government."

He noted that Gen. Creighton Abrams, the U.S. commander in Vietnam, does not have the responsibility for South Korean forces. "We do not have a uni-command," he said. That has been established in Vietnam now that we are moving toward the Vietnamization program, don't believe that this is the to establish that kind of a command in Vietnam."

Mr. West said yesterday that was a "policy error" that Koreans were allowed to operate Vietnam as a military force with operational control, either direct by the Americans or by some field command.

Perot Would Pay Hanoi to Free GIs
WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP).—Texas millionaire H. Ross Perot disclosed yesterday that he has offered to buy the release of U.S. servicemen held prisoner by North Vietnam.

Mr. Perot said he is concerned about the prisoners "because the way these men are being treated is a chapter out of medieval history."

"Anything I can do to bring them relief—and I'm fortunate in having large resources—I'll do," he said.

Mr. Perot said he would not be deterred by possible criticism that he would be aiding the enemy by the deal, and he said he does not feel he is embarrassing the U.S. government.

600 Interviewed In Yablonski Case; Probe Widening
CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 12 (UPI).—More than 600 interviews have been held in the continuing search for the killers of United Mine Workers union official Joseph A. Yablonski, his wife and daughter.

There were indications that the investigation, conducted jointly by the state police and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, was nationwide.

Washington County Coroner Farrell Jackson said an inquest would be held into the murders within two weeks, or as soon as police have enough information to conduct the hearing.

Miners Return to Work
CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 12 (AP).—Coal miners in parts of West Virginia and Pennsylvania went back to work today, ending a walkout staged in memory of the Yablonskis.

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Intercepting Allied Messages

Red Radio Monitoring Station Is Captured Close to Saigon

By Arthur Doumen

SAIGON, Jan. 12.—Official sources reported today that American troops have captured a North Vietnamese radio monitoring station 25 miles northwest of Saigon that intercepted thousands of military radio messages revealing such intelligence as locations and times of air strikes, artillery bombardments and ambushes.

Found at the station, buried in a bunker complex in the forest known as the "Iron Triangle," were 1400 intercepted messages in English.

Twelve of the 16 men who operated the station were captured and another killed when troops of the 1st Infantry Division walked into the complex three weeks ago, the source said.

In another case involving radio

communications reported today, an American forward air controller flying west of Saigon about a week ago heard a voice with an American accent calling for artillery fire support, and when the artillerymen prepared to open fire they discovered the target they were aiming at was an allied base. The guns did not fire.

The two cases involving radio messages are taken here as being the latest examples of what North Vietnam's Defense Minister Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap calls the "cleverness" with which North Vietnam hopes to employ weaker forces to defeat the stronger American forces.

The equipment found at the monitoring station consisted of old American military radios, some Chinese Communist hardware, and ordinary Sony transistor radios with their frequency ranges adjusted for military communication wave bands.

An examination of the messages at the captured radio monitoring station disclosed that the Communists took advantage of American laziness in making radio transmissions. All such transmissions concerning tactical military intelligence are permitted by the U.S. Army only in authorized code.

But, the messages revealed, many American soldiers fell into the habit of using so-called "plain language" or "booby" codes that are a lot simpler and quicker to use. It was thus easy for the English-speaking monitors operating the center to write down in shorthand each transmission as it was made, and then transcribe into longhand and decipher the message in a matter of minutes.

The monitoring station was linked by a system of message runners to a radio transmitting station not far away so the Communists could pass on the more important messages to a headquarters in time to warn a unit of an impending allied bomb strike, artillery fire, or ambush. The captured man said it took them 30 minutes to get a warning message out, the source said.

It was believed that among the messages being intercepted were some warning allied units of imminent B-52 raids in a particular area at a particular hour. Interception of these messages would give the Communists time to clear out before the tons of bombs rained down.

Official sources said it was logical to assume that the North Vietnamese had derived great benefit from the station, and that others like it must be operating in other parts of South Vietnam.

As for security precautions, have reportedly been tightened as a result.

Red Base Destroyed

SAIGON, Jan. 12 (UPI).—Men of the U.S. 1st Infantry Division, which is to leave Vietnam for the United States by April 15, destroyed a North Vietnamese jungle base, killing eight of its defenders, military spokesmen announced today.

The American troops suffered no casualties yesterday as they swept through a 35-bunker complex along a river about 27 miles northeast of Saigon.



Would you describe your bag to me, Miss?

380 Jumbo Into London

(Continued from Page 1)

than pleased with the way things went. So were airport officials.

One pleasing result, they said, was a reduction in noise. The 747 showed 107 perceived noise decibels against a 110 measurement for a 707 arriving 20 minutes earlier.

After the historic touchdown of the big plane, it taxied for 14 minutes to its docking space, towering over nearby regular transatlantic jets like Goliath in kindergarten.

Tom Flannigan, vice-president in charge of Pan Am operations, blamed traffic at John F. Kennedy Airport in New York for the three-hour delay in arrival.



Pilot whales on the beach at Fort Pierce, Fla., where many of them died of exposure.

100 Whales, Drawn to Florida Beach, Die on Sands

PORT PIERCE, Fla., Jan. 12 (AP).—At least 200 black-skinned pilot whales, apparently obeying follow-the-leader instincts, swam ashore along a 15-mile stretch of Florida's coast yesterday.

The whales, ranging up to 15 feet in length and weighing several hundred pounds each, lined the beach near Fort Pierce and defied would-be rescuers' efforts to return them to the sea and safety.

State conservation officials

said the whales face death from exposure if they remain on the chilled beach. Some sectors of the beach were already littered with dead whales.

More than 100 of the whales died overnight, officials said. Hundreds of residents and fishermen joined conservation officers in trying to tow the big mammals back into the Atlantic, tossing ropes around their tails and then dragging them by boat, but most of the whales returned to the shore.

Tom Bishop, a conservation officer, said pilot whales travel in herds, following one or more leaders. He theorized that the leader became beached and the entire herd followed him onto the shore.

Pilot whales are believed able to communicate with each other through a form of natural sonar, Mr. Bishop said. By using this sonar, he said, the whales dragged into the ocean found their way back to the beached herd.

Nixon to Propose Phasing Out Student and Job Deferments

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (UPI).—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird said yesterday that the Nixon administration would propose this year a gradual elimination of student and occupational draft deferments.

The new policy would not be retroactive and would not affect men already holding deferments, according to a Pentagon spokesman.

Mr. Laird said he had recommended to the White House that these deferments be phased out. He added that President Nixon would move in the direction so that all young men are treated equally and fairly.

The administration's proposal for changing the draft and for implementing a volunteer army will be presented to Congress during hearings by the Senate Armed Services Committee in February.

Pentagon sources said occupational deferments, which are now granted at the discretion of local draft boards, could be ended by presidential directive. To eliminate deferments for undergraduate college students, however, would require congressional action.

Speaking on the Columbia Broadcasting System's television program "Face the Nation," Mr. Laird said that "the first step [in making the draft fairer] was the random selection program, which has been adopted."

"And then," he said, "we will phase in a change in the student deferment, I would hope [also] a change in the occupational deferment program, and in that way we can remove some of the inequities that do exist in the draft."

Mr. Laird said men would still be able to obtain hardship deferments or deferments for medical reasons if eligible for them.

Deferments have been a source of controversy in the White House, Congress and the Pentagon in recent years. Many officials believe that educated and talented youths are an important national resource that should be protected from the draft.

There are others who argue, however, that deferments are discriminatory in that they benefit almost exclusively the sons of the well-to-do, who can afford higher education.

A presidential advisory commission, headed by Burke Marshall, who was a deputy assistant attorney general in the Kennedy administration, recommended to President Lyndon B. Johnson in 1967 that student and job deferments be ended.

Though President Johnson expressed interest in the proposal, he never actually recommended that Congress end deferments for occupational students. And Congress wrote into the 1967 draft extension law a provision that prohibited the President from ordering an end to undergraduate deferments. More than two million men now hold student deferments.

The next year Mr. Johnson eliminated deferments for graduate students, except for medical and divinity students, and canceled official list of occupations that warranted deferments.

Local draft boards, however, are permitted to grant job deferments if the boards believe such deferments are in the interest of the community. The policies of the 4,000 local boards vary considerably.

Pope Tried to Get Dutch Bishops to Support Celibacy

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 12 (UPI).—Pope Paul VI tried unsuccessfully to enlist Dutch bishops in a move to head off a revolt against the Roman Catholic Church law on priestly celibacy at last week's meeting of the Dutch Pastoral Council, the Vatican disclosed today.

It said the pope also ordered his nuncio in Holland, Mgr. Angelo Felici, to stay away from the council meeting because the pontiff disapproved of proposals before it.

The pope's appeal to the bishops was in a 1,500-word letter dated Dec. 24 and published today in the Vatican newspaper L'Osservatore Romano. Warning of the "danger of deviation" in Dutch Catholicism from church orthodoxy, the letter represented one of the strongest rebukes the pope has directed at the liberal-oriented Dutch church.

The publication of the letter makes clear, in light of developments at the Pastoral Council meeting, that the bishops ignored the pope's appeal. None of them spoke on the celibacy question in the council discussions and all abstained on the council vote in favor of a married clergy.

Faisal-Pompidou Lunch

PARIS, Jan. 12 (AP).—King Faisal of Saudi Arabia was guest of President Georges Pompidou for a private lunch at the Elysee Palace today. King Faisal has been in Paris on a private visit since the Arab summit conference in Rabat last month.

Later today, the 747 was forced to postpone its flight to Frankfurt because of the weather conditions and bad visibility. The plane is now scheduled to leave at 0800 GMT tomorrow.

Steel Defect Uncovered in Fallen F-111

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (UPI).—A wing fell off an F-111 fighter-bomber in Nevada last month because of a defect in the steel where the wing joins the fuselage, the Air Force announced today.

Secretary of the Air Force Robert Seamans said the entire fleet of swing-wing F-111s would be inspected to protect them against similar defects.

"Until these inspections can be made, the aircraft are grounded," Mr. Seamans reported.

Mr. Seamans said the steel failure was the primary cause of the F-111 crash Dec. 22 at Nellis Air Force Base.

Pre-Existing Defect

He said the accident, in which two airmen died, "was the result of structural failure of the left wing stemming from a pre-existing defect in the steel used in a pivot fitting where the wing joins the fuselage."

The planes were formally grounded Dec. 24, the fifth time they have been grounded because of crashes.

Mr. Seamans said an Air Force and industrial team is continuing its investigation into the cause of the wing defect.

In addition, the top-level Air Force Scientific Advisory Board has recommended its F-111 committee "to study all the structural, materials and aerodynamic aspects of the wing failure."

Defense Secretary Melvin Laird said yesterday plans to build more of the aircraft may be scrapped if the Pentagon does not get a good operational report on the plane and its safety aspects.

Jaycees Select Ten 'Outstanding' Young Men of U.S.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 12 (UPI).—A Chicago minister, a football back, the lieutenant governor of Texas, the secretary of state of West Virginia and the president of the University of Alabama are among ten men selected as the outstanding young men of America by the Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Jaycee national president Andre E. Lefebvre announced the men to be honored at the annual awards congress to be held in Santa Monica Thursday through Saturday.

The men are: Ben Frank Barnes, 31, lieutenant governor of Texas.

Melvin Floyd, 34, a Philadelphia minister-politician involved in ghetto programs.

The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, 27, who directs "Operation Breadbasket" for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Dr. David Matthews, 34, president of the University of Alabama.

John D. Rockefeller 4th, 32, secretary of State for West Virginia.

John S. Salmons, 34, Massachusetts Institute of Technology professor who co-founded the Roper Society, a liberal Republican group.

Gale Sayers, 26, of the Chicago Bears, who has been involved in community action programs.

James R. Slagle, 35, a leading mathematician.

Russell L. Vothness, 34, community developer.

Dr. Augustus A. White, 33, professor of orthopedic surgery at Yale University, who is involved in medical training programs for the disadvantaged.

Javits Sees Mrs. Meir

JERUSALEM, Jan. 12 (UPI).—United States Sen. Jacob Javits conferred with Israeli Premier Golda Meir for an hour and 15 minutes yesterday.

McCormack's Aide Indicted For Conspiracy and Perjury

By Natalie Layzell

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—House Speaker John W. McCormack's suspended senior aide, Dr. Martin Sweig, and his associate, Nathan M. Voloshen, were indicted today on conspiracy and perjury charges.

A federal grand jury charged the pair with conspiracy to defraud the United States over the past six years, through the misuse of Rep. McCormack's office, in cases pending before government agencies.

The action came after seven months of investigation into charges of influence peddling in government. More than 100 witnesses were questioned by the grand jury.

Last Oct. 18, Rep. McCormack suspended Mr. Sweig, 46, without pay from his job as administrative assistant to the Massachusetts Democrat. Mr. Sweig had worked in the congressman's office for the past 24 years.

Mr. Voloshen, 71, a Maryland lawyer who lives in New York, has been described as a lobbyist and friend of Rep. McCormack and Mr. Sweig, who used their association to seek influence.

In Washington, Rep. McCormack displayed no emotion when a reporter advised him of the grand jury action. "The speaker said only: 'A man is presumed innocent until proved to the contrary.'"

The indictment was announced by Robert M. Morgenthau, who leaves his post as U.S. attorney for New York's southern district Thursday. It was another coup for the attorney who resigned under pressure from President Nixon. Next month Mr. Morgenthau, a Democrat, will become a deputy mayor of New York City under appointment by Mayor John V. Lindsay, a Republican.

Today's indictment alleged that Mr. Voloshen used the "office, telephone, secretarial staff and good will of the speaker of the House" in dealing with various government agencies. Among the agencies named were the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Bureau of Prisons, the U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia, the Selective Service System, and the Departments of Justice, Labor, the Treasury and Post Office.

Specified in the indictment was activity by Mr. Voloshen and Mr. Sweig in connection with civil action brought against Parvins-Dohrmann Co. by the SEC. A payment of \$50,000 by Parvins-Dohrmann to Mr. Voloshen for "services rendered in re-SEC" was cited by Mr. Morgenthau.

The SEC's suit said that when it was about to suspend trading of Parvins-Dohrmann stock last May 6,

Mr. Sweig made an unsuccessful attempt to lift the suspension. Trading was barred until the company supplied the SEC with details of its transactions.

Among the violations alleged by the SEC were issuance of a misleading press release; failure to disclose the \$50,000 payment to Mr. Voloshen; and a finder's fee to Sidney R. Korshak, a Chicago lawyer, in connection with the company's acquisition of the Stardust Hotel in Las Vegas.

Three perjury counts against Mr. Voloshen were also cited. Mr. Sweig was charged in nine perjury counts. He was accused of lying before the grand jury last October when he denied making any appointments for Mr. Voloshen or contacting any official in behalf of a client of Mr. Voloshen's, Gary Roth.

He was charged, too, with lying when he denied that he contacted the Bureau of Prisons at Mr. Voloshen's request in connection with major underworld figures, among them Salvatore Granello and Manuel Bello.

Both men are scheduled to plead Thursday.

Students Protest Desegregation in Atlanta March

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 12 (AP).—High school pupils marched today in protest of a proposed mass transfer of teachers under a school desegregation plan before the federal courts.

A group of about 300, braving sub-freezing weather and icy streets, gathered at the state Capitol, where Gov. Lester Maddox told them their demonstration was necessary "because a police state is engulfing the United States of America."

Gov. Maddox got into a sound truck, from where he made his speech, and rode around the Capitol in front of the marchers. He returned to his office, but the demonstrators moved through downtown Atlanta to the federal building, where a hearing on the school matter was scheduled later in the day.

"It is regrettable that you have to march to protect your schools, lives and property," Gov. Maddox told the youngsters. "This is an indictment of the people of your generation who failed to meet their responsibilities to you and who have not had the guts and courage to stand up for God, America and our boys and girls."

Manson Stages 2-Meal Fast

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 12 (UPI).—Charles Manson, accused of leading a hippie cult in seven murders including that of actress Sharon Tate, went on a hunger strike for breakfast and lunch yesterday but ended it when dinner came around.

Manson joined several other prisoners in his cell block who were protesting the transfer of three prisoners from the Los Angeles County men's central jail.

However, Manson accepted a dinner tray after his brief two-meal fast. Four other prisoners continued their protest.

Lenoir Chambers Dies; Journalist

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 12 (UPI).—Lenoir Chambers, 78, the Pulitzer Prize-winning retired editor of the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot and author of a biography of Stonewall Jackson, died Saturday of a stroke he suffered at his home Thursday.

Mr. Chambers was awarded the Pulitzer Prize in 1960 for his editorial writing on school segregation in Virginia.

Two of his editorials were mentioned in the prize citation: "The Year the Schools Closed," published Jan. 1, 1959, and "The Year the Schools Opened," published Dec. 31, 1959.

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The Second China

During the angry dissolution—to all seeming—of the Sino-Soviet border discussions, the issue of Taiwan has suddenly, and apparently irrelevantly, been evoked. Peking accuses Moscow because of references to the island as a "country," of conspiring with the United States in a "criminal plot of creating two Chinas."

Taiwan is an irreducible with a difference. Its early history is not unlike that of the United States; fully dominated by the mainland Chinese by the end of the 17th century, with large immigration and long struggles with the aborigines. But this pattern was interrupted after the Sino-Japanese war, when Japan seized the island and held it for half a century, strenuously seeking to eradicate Chinese culture. Reverting to Chinese sovereignty in 1945, Taiwan, three years later, became the last citadel of the Kuomintang, and of Chiang Kai-shek, under the name, and with wide international recognition and active American support, of the Republic of China.

Peking has never accepted the two-Chinas theory—neither has Taipei. The question of joint recognition of the two governments has bedeviled every attempt to bring mainland China into the UN or to establish diplomatic relations with Peking. But with

Taiwan under an American treaty and flourishing economically, its existence as a state has become more and more an academic question—outside Red China.

Why Peking raised the subject now as a club with which to beat the Russians is problematical—the chances are that it was just an indication of the deterioration of the border talks. To be sure, the issue has a certain point, since the Soviet Union is committed to the idea of one Vietnam, but two Germanys; it still recognizes only one China—but is not too happy with its former protégé.

The hassle is not likely to have too much effect upon the status of Taiwan; it does reflect a worrying intensification of the conflict between the two great Communist states. So long as this is confined to polemics (and the impending renewal of the Warsaw ambassadorial talks between Washington and Peking is a hopeful sign in this direction) the danger does not seem too great of some massive war. But international window-breaking by the press (in Bismarck's image) may have to be paid for some day, especially when the press is the voice of the government. One can only hope that the bill will not be higher than mankind can afford.

'Maggots in a Sack of Flour'

Reflecting on the population explosion, the French anthropologist Claude Lévi-Strauss recently likened the human predicament to that of maggots in a sack of flour.

"When the population of these worms increases," he observed, "even before they meet, before they become conscious of one another, they secrete certain toxins that kill at a distance—that is, they poison the flour they are in, and they die."

In the Sixties man began to realize that he was beginning to poison his own environment—physically and psychologically—because of an unprecedented surge in human population, made greater by the worldwide diffusion of twentieth-century medical technology.

The symptoms were visible in widespread malnutrition and famine in the developing world, in spreading air and water pollution in the developed countries and in unrest in the overcrowded urban centers of every continent. The source of the trouble was evident in population statistics.

In 1980, the world's population stood at three billion; this was a billion higher than it had been 35 years earlier. By the end of the decade, population had soared to 3.5 billion. It seems headed for a total of four billion by 1975, which would mean an increase of a billion in only fifteen years. The fifth billion of mankind will be added, at present growth rates, by the end of this new decade.

Although the signs of runaway population growth and its effects were already plain at the beginning of the Sixties, particularly in India and some of the Latin-American countries, there was little public concern about the problem. President Eisenhower declared in 1959 that he could "not imagine anything more emphatically a

subject that is not a proper political or governmental activity or function or responsibility."

By the decade's end, the climate had almost completely changed. President Nixon, in an unprecedented message to Congress last July, called for broad public action to meet the challenge of uncontrolled population growth. In the United Nations and many of its member countries there was also frank discussion of the population problem and a growing determination to prevent the human family from fouling its own nest by maggot-like multiplication.

The Sixties was a decade of awakening to the peril of unplanned human propagation. The Seventies must be a decade of action to limit the human family to a size compatible with the earth's limited resources.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Dissatisfied Customer

One of the biggest white elephants in the Pentagon's zoo of horrors is the F-111 fighter-bomber, now estimated to have cost \$4 billion above the original \$3.3 billion projection.

The Australian government has just changed its mind about an order for the swing-wing planes, currently grounded in this country for the second time in three months because of a recent crash which may have been caused by a structural defect. This is merely the latest in a long series of disappointments involving this much-touted warplane.

Australia says it will not accept the planes until they are proved absolutely safe. Why didn't somebody at the Pentagon think of that?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Nigerian Conflict

After the fall of Biafra, those who recognized the regime, those who supported it, will have a bad conscience because they bet on chaos and exploitation. . . . Biafra was spawned by Western imperialism to Balkanize Africa.

—From *Opinion* (Rabat).

Instead of a conflict between two separate political entities, the question now is whether the killing can be stopped and the food brought in, in a matter of days, or whether it will take weeks and months.

The most promising strategy of all would be if the federal army were to pause in its operations now that it has captured Owerri. This would allow for talks with what remains of the Biafran command to work out an agreed plan for an armistice and relief.

—From *The Guardian* (London).

Not only the Lagos regime but also the ruling circles in London and Moscow, which have added fuel to the war fire in Nigeria, must be held responsible for indescribable massacres committed by Nigerian troops.

It is most important that international opinion does not accept the power of violence but that it demands from the Gowon gov-

ernment a peaceful solution, and that Biafra be granted some form of autonomy.

—From *Expressen* (Stockholm).

Profit for Moscow

The only beneficiary from the Middle East situation is the Soviet Union, which will continue to strengthen its influence in this part of the world as long as the tension around Palestine is maintained and Moscow's aid remains "indispensable" to the Arabs. According to Washington, the Soviets not only rejected the latest American proposals regarding Israeli-Egyptian negotiations, they also negated some concessions they had previously made.

It is obvious that Washington's more unequivocal disinclination toward Israeli territorial annexations is partly dictated by concern for the remnants of American positions around Suez; the Nixon administration has been approached by certain economic interests but there is no conflict between American interests and U.S. efforts at bringing about an Arab-Israeli settlement.

Those interests would benefit from a genuine peace—while such a development would rob Moscow of the most effective vehicle for its Middle Eastern advance. It is this difference which no doubt constitutes the main hurdle at present.

—From *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

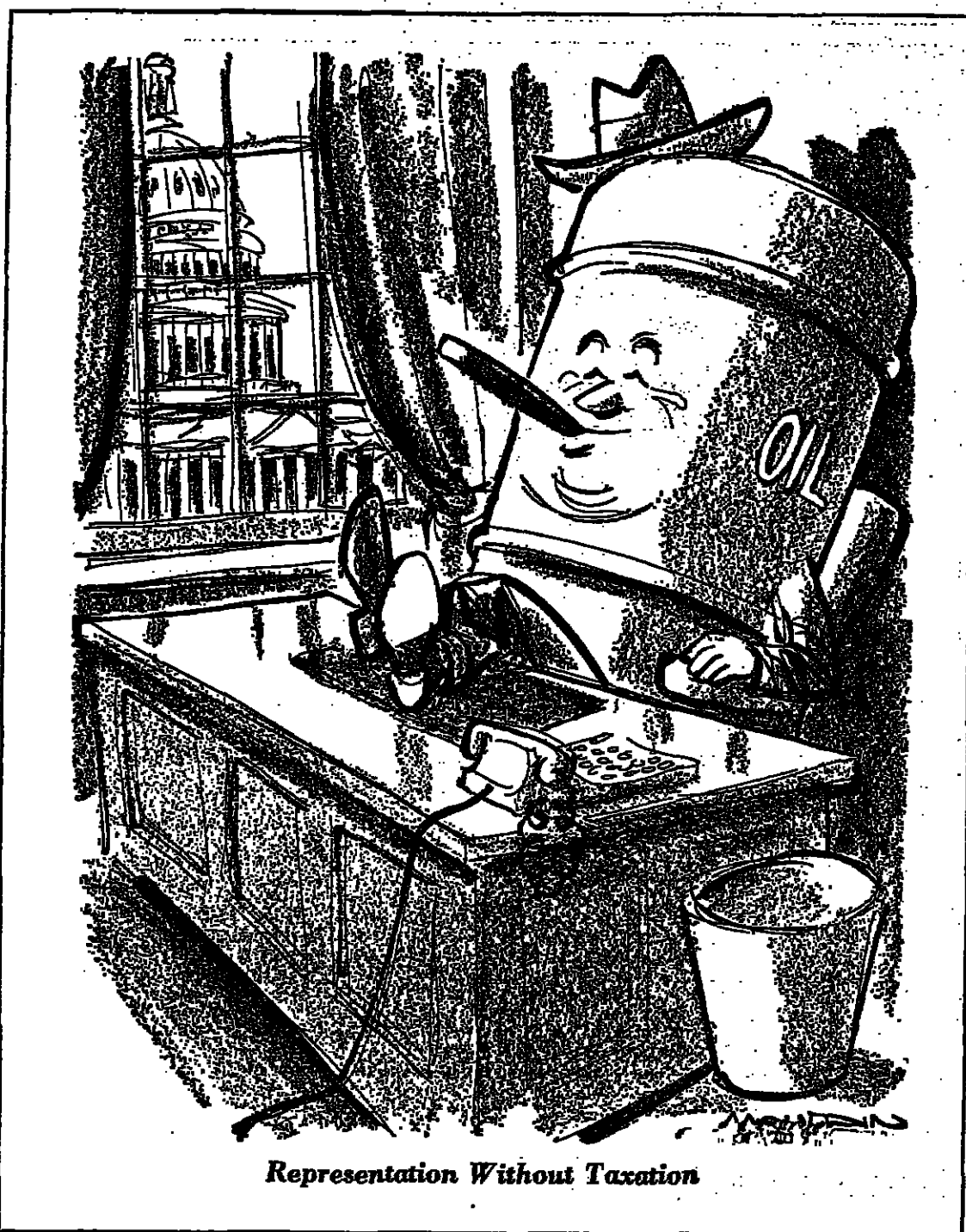
Jan. 13, 1895

CONSTANTINOPLE—The most powerful opponent of Turkey is, undoubtedly, Russia, which for centuries has cast a longing eye on Constantinople. This mother of and key to two continents, Russia at the present moment would find far greater resistance and would have greater difficulties to contend with than in any of its previous wars against Turkey. There is no doubt that the states of the Ottoman Empire are firm against Russian expansion of any sort in any direction.

Fifty Years Ago

Jan. 13, 1920

LONDON—Britain's bid for its old supremacy in the ship building world is shown in the substantial increase in the building returns issued by Lloyd's for the quarter ending Dec. 31 last. At that date the tonnage building in the United Kingdom was 2,994,249 tons, an increase of 177,000 tons as compared with September and 1,014,000 tons more than the work in hand twelve months ago. And what is equally as important, Britain is now far ahead in world ship building.



Representation Without Taxation

Mitchell and Oil Prices

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—The hard political fact that President Nixon has no intention of radically driving down consumer oil prices became clear last month when Attorney General John N. Mitchell put in a surprising and highly significant appearance at one of the last meetings of the presidential task force on oil imports.

Mitchell is not a member of the task force and had not attended previous meetings, even as an observer. But his representative at the meetings—Richard W. McLaren, Assistant Attorney General for anti-trust—had strongly made his presence felt. Ar old-fashioned Republican trust-buster in the Teddy Roosevelt tradition, McLaren vehemently opposed oil import quotas on principle. Any oil industry subsidy, he reasoned, should come directly from the Treasury, not indirectly from the consumer's pocket.

Outraged by McLaren and fearful that the task force would recommend dramatically increased imports (and hence lower prices), oil moguls appealed to McLaren's boss, Mitchell. The result was Mitchell's surprise appearance at the early December task force meeting.

Mitchell, the cabinet's strong and silent man, was characteristically laconic. In contrast to McLaren's boldness, Mitchell urged extreme caution. "Don't put the President in the box," he said cryptically.

Mitchell carefully did not press specific recommendations on the task force. But to a man, those present put this interpretation on his remarks: Don't go overboard on a radical oil import policy that would force Mr. Nixon either to repudiate his own task force or alienate his longtime political supporters in the oil industry. Nor was there much doubt that Mitchell's brief appearance had undercut all chance that the task force chairman, Secretary of Labor George Shultz, could push through a proconsumer recommendation.

Soon thereafter, the task force sent the White House a still secret report now awaiting presidential approval. By admitting slightly higher oil imports, the report is not everything oil producers anticipated when they generously supported Mr. Nixon for President. The two most vigorous oil partisans on the task force, Secretary of the Interior Walter Hickel and Secretary of Commerce Maurice Stans, have actually sent dissenting reports to the White House.

Nevertheless, oil lobbyists can breathe a sigh of relief, considering their apprehensions of last summer. At that time, the political professional staff of the task force talked about junking the present quota system in favor of a low tariff to reduce oil prices drastically. Staff economists then contemplated imports large enough to reduce the present domestic price of \$3.30 a barrel (at the South Louisiana wellhead) to \$1.80-\$2.00. That would require so thorough a restructuring of the U.S. oil industry (including elimination of inefficient small producers) that a more politically salable proposal was needed. Consequently, the task force staff came up with a "compromise" tariff priced to result in a \$2.50 a barrel price.

But even that was not enough. Mitchell's appearance at one of the last meetings of the presidential task force on oil imports. Mitchell is not a member of the task force and had not attended previous meetings, even as an observer. But his representative at the meetings—Richard W. McLaren, Assistant Attorney General for anti-trust—had strongly made his presence felt. Ar old-fashioned Republican trust-buster in the Teddy Roosevelt tradition, McLaren vehemently opposed oil import quotas on principle. Any oil industry subsidy, he reasoned, should come directly from the Treasury, not indirectly from the consumer's pocket.

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Happy 1970

The departed decade of the 60s is being summarized in various ways, but for the United States it may be recorded as the period when Americans, both individually and collectively, finally gave up all hope that things are ever going to get very much better.

For during the 60s The Sermon on the Mount has had to give way to "The Naked Ape" as an estimate of man's moral and behavioristic potential.

The decade began with unusual grave talk but has closed with a single important utopian philosopher on the boards anywhere. Only ten short years ago we were stimulated and challenged by "New Frontiers." Also, they all turned out to be swamps.

And what about "The Great Society"? By the end of the 60s, that has come to sound almost as silly as Mayor Lindsay's promise to turn New York into "Fun City." Midway through the decade Martin Luther King had a dream of total racial integration, but at the close of it the strongest movement on the part of the beneficiaries is towards an arrogant and privileged re-segregation.

Only yesterday we declared war on poverty, but by now a great many citizens have decided that poverty is a lot less trouble than any feasible alternative. There were to have been "safe streets" are this time, but J. Edgar Hoover's New Year's message admits that violent crime will get worse before it gets better.

Only one short generation ago the American people were outraged by a German civilization that did not discover and prevent the exterminations. But in 1969 these same Americans learned from widely publicized voluntary confessions that their own sons were capable of "final solutions" to the Gook problem.

But if the sad and despondent days that have closed the decade need a single symbol, perhaps it is to be found in the President's plan to keep the Vietnam war going into the 22d century and the fact that 77 percent of the citizens polled agreed with it. Happy 1970s everybody.

MONACO. CYRIL H.B. DILLING.

Press Bias?

Vice-President Agnew and other administration spokesmen have recently complained about the news media editorializing where news was expected, for which Agnew, at least, was mocked and flayed by these very news media.

Your newspaper provided an example of what the officials were talking about.

Under the headline "Hand, Dec. 13 (Delayed) NYT" you printed a piece by Fox Butterfield in the headline space of your front page, with the title: "Hand Found Confident, Inured to Hardship."

What followed was a political opinion column, definitely editorial in nature. It patently was not "news," delayed or not. The first two paragraphs were "feature" about current Hand life, as were paragraphs six and seven.

The rest of the article was mostly filled with quotes from administration party officials issued into the text as "North Vietnamese opinion."

"Our situation is easy to understand," explained the North Vietnamese People's Army liaison officer. "We will never give up until we are free."

Butterfield doesn't clarify that man's statement, but readers could wonder just what is threatening North Vietnam and whether the freedom the man wants is not just possibly the freedom to conquer South Vietnam.

"We have always wanted to end the war," Mr. Tho said in the ornate reception room of the Foreign Ministry's guest house. Mr. Tho is named as a member of the Politburo of the Lao Dong, or Communist party.

We don't really expect Mr. Butterfield to ask Mr. Tho about stepped up troop infiltrations down the Ho Chi Minh trail in light of such a statement, but Butterfield apparently got the word anyway.

"Few of the 150,000 men who travel south (sic) every year ever cross the border," he told us. But heigh ho, no matter. "There are many young men in Hand who are not in uniform," he says. "People here do not seem to measure things in a material way."

And Mr. Butterfield was able to ascertain this last philosophical reality on the North Vietnamese

soil in eight days' time, despite the fact that "foreign diplomats to Hand," he says (and presumably himself), "have only limited contact with the cautious Vietnamese."

Good luck to Fox Butterfield in his career, but the Trib really let us down when it placed his piece over the news writing of real journalists on the same front page.

Agnew ain't as dumb as people say he looks, perhaps. . . .

MATTHEW GARNETT.

Paris.

'Gunboat Affair'

Your exuberance over the "Gunboat Affair" (Jan. 3-4) should be more thought-provoking than the affair itself. The fact that the editorialist has gone out of his mind in ecstasy and bias, rather than interpret the news in a more sane manner, is simply lamentable.

Your description of the gunboats as a "high-protein food" for the "patient," who is presumably Israel, is a bit too much by any stretch of the imagination. You fail to take into account that the so-called patient is a very dangerous and intransigent type who is hoarding the occupation of lands from three neighboring countries. If one has to carry your simile to its logical conclusion, it should be pointed out that this patient is a mental case who must be deprived of all proteins and vitamins that enable him to defy the UN and its committees on human rights.

It is a grim fact indeed that the four big powers have been trying in vain for the last two years to persuade Israel to withdraw from the occupied lands of three Arab countries in accordance with the UN Security Council's resolution of Nov. 24, 1947. Israel has made nonsense of international law and the territorial integrity of nations and has gone on annexing cities and making settlements in the occupied lands. Dealing of collective punishment to the Arabs of Gaza, Jerusalem, Hebron and Nablus and the demolishing of homes of thousands of Arabs has gone unnoticed by the Western press.

The Western press for Israel, no matter what the excuse, has made a mockery of all of its professed ideals.

It must be admitted that the cynicism displayed by both Israel and France in the gunboat affair is shocking, to say the least. Apart from the international moral issue at stake, it is never amusing for a big power to play the joker in such a highly inflammable situation.

France, who could retrieve the boats if it so wanted, sounded funny making hissing sounds of protest and making a few gestures of indignation which can convince no body.

IBRAHIM ABU NAB.

Doha, Qatar.

Will of the People?

Re the letter of Vernon Bishop in reply to mine.

U.S. foreign policy is not the will of the American people. They voted for peace twice and got war. Many bad governments are creations of the State Department (e.g., Guatemala, Iran, Dominican Republic, Brazil, Greece). All parties in Chile attacked the CIA for interfering in their last election.

U.S. policy sends an ambassador to dictators in Greece but none to democratic Sweden. Is this the will of the American people? One doubts it.

DAVID MANDEL.

Perth Amboy, N.J.

Author's Conjecture

Glad to see the Herald Tribune maintaining a policy of responsible journalism; like a front-page book-review-cum-news-item of Jack Olsen's term, which attempts to exonerate Sen. Kennedy's part in the death of Miss Kopechne. The article indicates that the main arguments of author Olsen are based entirely on conjecture (Jan. 3-4).

Also, contrary to the statement in an article in the same issue, "New Theory of Universe Says It Is Created Continuously," I do not believe that anyone has yet succeeded in making (the way lengths of) infra-red rays shorter than the visible rays.

JOEL POTASZNIK.

Lige.

Army Censorship

The Army's censorship of the GIs' news in Vietnam.

Isn't that what we are fighting against?

MICHAEL DUNN.

Copenhagen.

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مكتبة الأمل

Court Is Told Briton, Arabs Plotted to Blow Up El Al Jet

BRACKENHILL, England, Jan. 12 (UPI)—An apparent Egyptian agent known by the code name of "Omar Sharif" gave explosives to a retired British Army captain who had been offered \$30,000 (\$72,000) to blow up an El Al airliner, a court was told today.

The retired captain, Trevor Owen Williams, 40, went on trial today charged with illegal possession of 115 ounces of gelignite, two detonators and a timing device.

Prosecutor Peter Barnes alleged that Capt. Williams and an "unwilling accomplice," Ronald Hannan, had contacted a military attaché of the Egyptian Embassy in London. The date was not cited.

Says 5 Plans Discussed

Capt. Williams first said he wanted to contact el Patah, the Arab guerrilla movement, but the military attaché said it would be best for Capt. Williams to go to Egypt, said Mr. Barnes. He said Capt. Williams and Mr. Hannan were met in Cairo by a man who

escorted them to Shepherd's Hotel and later met them at his office. Mr. Barnes alleged that Capt. Williams and the man discussed five projects, given letters from the attaché from "A" to "E." Project "E" was for the destruction of an El Al Boeing-707 that stopped once a week at London airport.

They agreed on a price for this of \$30,000 and understood this was to show good faith "so they could then go on to other massive projects," Mr. Barnes said.

In It Together

Mr. Hannan at this time told Capt. Williams he wanted to be left out of the deal, but Capt. Williams told him they were "well in it together" and he could not get out, the prosecutor said.

Capt. Williams and Mr. Hannan then were contacted and told to go to Amman and there they met a man they understood to be a top-level agent, Mr. Barnes said.

The agent gave his name as Omar Sharif—not the well-known bridge player and film star—and told them he had been decided to go ahead with the Boeing-707 scheme, Mr. Barnes said.

"There was further talk about other projects and mention of other payments of \$2 million (\$4.8 million)," Mr. Barnes said.

"At a subsequent meeting 'Omar Sharif' brought along some plastic explosives, a timing device, two detonators, a test lamp, two metal plates and proceeded to give Hannan and Williams an hour's tuition on the use and how to fix the device to an airplane," Mr. Barnes said.

When they returned to London, Mr. Hannan took advantage of a court appearance Capt. Williams had to make and went to the police with details of the alleged projects.

1st Trip Out of Jail For War Criminal

ROME, Jan. 12 (UPI)—A former Nazi SS major convicted of certain one of the bloodiest crimes of World War II in Italy is outside jail for the first time in 20 years.

Ex-major Walter Reder was held in the Cello Military Hospital after examination today for an ulcer, of which an X-ray showed no trace. The supposed ulcer developed after his 1967 plea for forgiveness was turned down by the town whose citizens he ordered slaughtered. His trip here in a police-escorted ambulance was a first taste of the outside world since he was committed to the Gaeta military jail at Naples 20 years ago.

Reder was found guilty of ordering his troops to kill 1,280 men, women and children in the Italian town of Marzabotto in a 1944 reprisal against partisan attacks.

Israeli Jets Raid Targets on Canal

TEL AVIV, Jan. 12 (Reuters)—Israeli jets attacked Egyptian military targets in the northern sector of the Suez Canal for 30 minutes today, a military spokesman announced here.

He said all Israeli planes returned safely from the raid.

Meanwhile, the spokesman said, an Israeli taxi driver was killed today when his car struck an explosive charge in the Gaza Strip. Three Arabs were injured.

The spokesman said the taxi hit an explosive charge planted on a road north of the Arab refugee camp of Jebeljiya.

Rainstorm Kills 3 In South Spain

MADRID, Jan. 12 (AP)—At least three people have died as a result of torrential rains which have been falling for nearly a week, flooding vast amounts of land in central and southern Spain.

The three died when their house in Malaga province caved in. The Guadalquivir River rose 12 feet over its normal level in Seville.

From Portugal, Reuters reported that there was widespread flooding near Lisbon and along the upper reaches of the Tagus River today after a weekend of torrential rain. At Santarém, on the upper Tagus, officials reported the river waters had risen to nearly 56 feet—the highest level since the beginning of this century.

5,000 British Teachers Strike; 150,000 Children Miss School

LONDON, Jan. 12 (AP)—British school teachers campaigning for a \$10 million pay hike today launched the biggest educational strike in a century.

Five thousand teachers in 343 schools scattered throughout England and Wales stayed home, giving 150,000 children a holiday.

The National Union of Teachers planned to keep the teachers out of the classrooms for two weeks and unofficial reports said similar strikes would be staged in other schools and other teachers beginning Jan. 13.

The teachers want \$126 (\$324) a year pay hike for each of the 330,000 teachers in England and Wales, a salary award of \$244 million (\$614 million).

In Wales, the National Association of School Masters backed the teachers with plans for a week-long strike at 150 schools. The strike, which begins Wednesday, involves

about 500 association members.

Greater London had 62 closed schools with 25,000 idle students.

Teachers have been staging one-day and half-day strikes since November when they were offered a 250 (\$190) annual pay increase. Four thousand teachers and 500 school masters staged a two-week walkout.

Last Monday negotiations broke down when a teachers' panel turned down a \$275 million (\$65 million) offer and refused arbitration. The refusal of an offer that amounted to a 5 percent pay increase ran against the government's attempt to keep public expenditure under tight rein to combat inflation.

Government spokesmen have warned that big wage increases might endanger Britain's foreign trade, which showed a surplus in November for the first time in years.



MONUMENTAL EXAGGERATION—Stonecarver Constantine Seferlis gives the finishing touches to three stone grotesques which will adorn the Washington National Cathedral, under construction since 1907. His stonework art includes the heads of, from left: Albert Schweitzer, Eleanor Roosevelt and Charles de Gaulle.

Bonn Labor Relaxes Moscow Boycott

(Continued from Page 1)

particularly the British Trades Union Congress, supported it. The split led to secession by the TUC and other national labor centers from the world federation and formation of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. Among the IOFTU founding members was the DGB in Western Germany.

A "cold war" between the Communist WFTU and the IOFTU raged on every continent, as each organization vied for affiliates, particularly in the ex-colonial world. For some years it was a losing battle for the WFTU. Virtually all of its non-Communist affiliates deserted the WFTU but, most importantly, the Chinese labor federation following the Sino-Soviet split.

Arm of Politburo

The linchpin of the world Communist labor front is the Soviet trade union center, as much an arm of the Politburo as is the Soviet secret police. In fact, the present head of the Soviet labor unions is Alexander Sholepin, who before his appointment as head of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions was head of the Soviet secret police.

It was with Mr. Sholepin that Heinz Vetter, chairman of the DGB Executive Board, and other German labor leaders held a series of fateful meetings in Moscow last month. These sessions followed the eighth DGB congress in May, 1968, which, as Mr. Vetter described it, "decided to reshape relations with U.S.S.R. trade unions."

Although the Czech invasion and the Brezhnev doctrine of "limited sovereignty" for Communist satellites interrupted the development of Russo-German labor contacts, Mr. Vetter said in a broadcast over Radio Moscow Dec. 8 that "the German trade unions became convinced that this dead end must be overcome."

In fact Mr. Vetter said during this broadcast that "without friendship with the Soviet trade unions, peace in Europe and throughout the world cannot be insured." He also said that exchanges of labor delegations between West Germany and Russia would lead "to a constant deepening and improvement of these contacts." The official DGB organ, Welt der Arbeit, for Dec. 12 headlined the Sholepin-Vetter conversations as heralding "the end of the Ice Age."

A 'Rapallo' Policy

What endows this rhetoric with enormous significance for Western diplomacy is that the DGB's relationship to the Brandt government, which quite clearly is pursuing a Social Democratic "Rapallo" policy just as conservative pre-war German governments did vis-à-vis Bolshevik Russia in the 1920s, is even closer today than it ever was. In other words, the DGB, because of its putatively independent status, has taken a position somewhat in advance of the Social Democratic government to which it is attached.

Thus the DGB's informal support of the Communist WFTU-proposed "peace and security" conference even though the IOFTU, to which the DGB belongs, opposes it. The DGB seeks such a conference to re-create the defunct East-West labor front. The DGB goes along with it because it sees in such a conference a way of forcing the Russians to accept West Berlin's legal existence, a weakening of Soviet ties with Ulbricht's East Germany and the possibility of Bonn initiating profitable trade and political relations with East Europe.

The DGB Executive Board at its meeting last Tuesday approved a joint session for next Wednesday with Polish trade unions to explore possible bilateral activities.

For the Soviet Union, the advantage of its détente policy toward Bonn is to abort any development of serious economic or political relations between Bonn and China, something which the Soviet press has discussed at length.

Greek AF Plane Hits Peak; 23 Die

ATHENS, Jan. 12 (AP)—A

Greek Air Force DC-3 carrying paratroopers for a training drop northwest of Athens slammed into 4,623-foot-high Mount Kithairon in heavy fog today, killing 23 and seriously injuring four others.

The four survivors were thrown clear of the plane. An air force spokesman said the four paratroopers were expected to live.

U.S. Calls for World Action To Halt Abuse of Mind Drugs

GENEVA, Jan. 12 (AP)—The United States called for bold new international action to stem the world-wide abuse of mind-destroying psychotropic drugs, spreading quickly among the youth of the richer countries.

John E. Ingersoll, director of the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, told the extraordinary meeting of the UN Narcotics Commission there is no more critical domestic problem in the United States than that of drug abuse, and other countries have similar difficulties.

"Statistics virtually cry out for a major international effort to combat growing supplies of drugs bound for illicit trade... we need bold new initiatives if we are to contain the growing menace... in the absence of such a united effort, solution will be impossible," Mr. Ingersoll added.

He was addressing the opening meeting of the three-week emergency conference of the 24-nation commission convened to discuss a draft protocol for international control of psychotropic substances.

These are mainly amphetamines (stimulants) and barbiturates (tranquilizers), both affecting the mind with long use and in heavy doses, and the hallucinogens, in particular LSD with its mind-destroying effect.

Most of these substances, synthetic chemicals not derived from the traditional narcotics opium, cannabis and cocaine, are pep pills, sleeping pills and other tranquilizers, and slurring drugs, with little therapeutic use. All in all there are some 8,000 such drugs relatively easy to obtain.

Following recommendations made by the World Health Organization, the commission recommends that more than 80 of these drugs be put under stringent international controls.

The draft protocol aims in particular at LSD and several groups of amphetamines which—dissolved in water and injected intravenously—are more dangerous and harmful than heroin and other "hard" narcotics. Users are hopelessly addicted. The mind-destroying effect works more rapidly, and even slight overdoses can lead to death.

The draft treaty proposes that production, sale, and trade of these psychotropic drugs be put under control and recommends heavy punishment (imprisonment) for offenders.

W. Indian Island Seeking Independence

ST. JOHN'S, Antigua, Jan. 12 (Reuters)—The people of the West Indian island of Barbuda have sent a second petition to Britain's Queen Elizabeth seeking independence from Antigua, it was disclosed here.

Barbuda, with an area of 62 square miles and a population of about 1,150 is a dependency of Antigua, about 30 miles to the south in the Leeward Islands group.

Mr. McChesney George, Barbuda's member in Antigua's House of Representatives, said the petition was sent to the queen last week. The island has been seeking independence since 1967.

Tories Favored, 47, in Next U.K. General Election

LONDON, Jan. 12 (AP)—The Conservative party was a 4-to-7 favorite to win the next British general elections today with two top bookmakers.

Both William Hill and Ladbrokes quoted those odds on the Conservatives to unseat the Labor government when elections come. The Labor government was quoted at even money.

The two betting firms were not so unanimous on the date of the elections, which must be held by April, 1971. Hill quoted 4-1 odds against an October election and 5-1 for May. Ladbrokes, a bit more convinced the elections will come in October, quoted 5-2, with 3-1 for May.

After a speech Saturday by Prime Minister Harold Wilson, some political observers have been expecting an early election call.

8,000 Strikers Return To Spanish Coal Mines

OVIEDO, Spain, Jan. 12 (AP)—Two thirds of the 13,000 striking coal miners of this northwestern Spanish province returned to their jobs today, labor sources reported.

Most of those who returned had been temporarily suspended by the government-run Huesosa Company because of the stoppage which began around Christmas. The strike reportedly began in protest over a low Christmas bonus.

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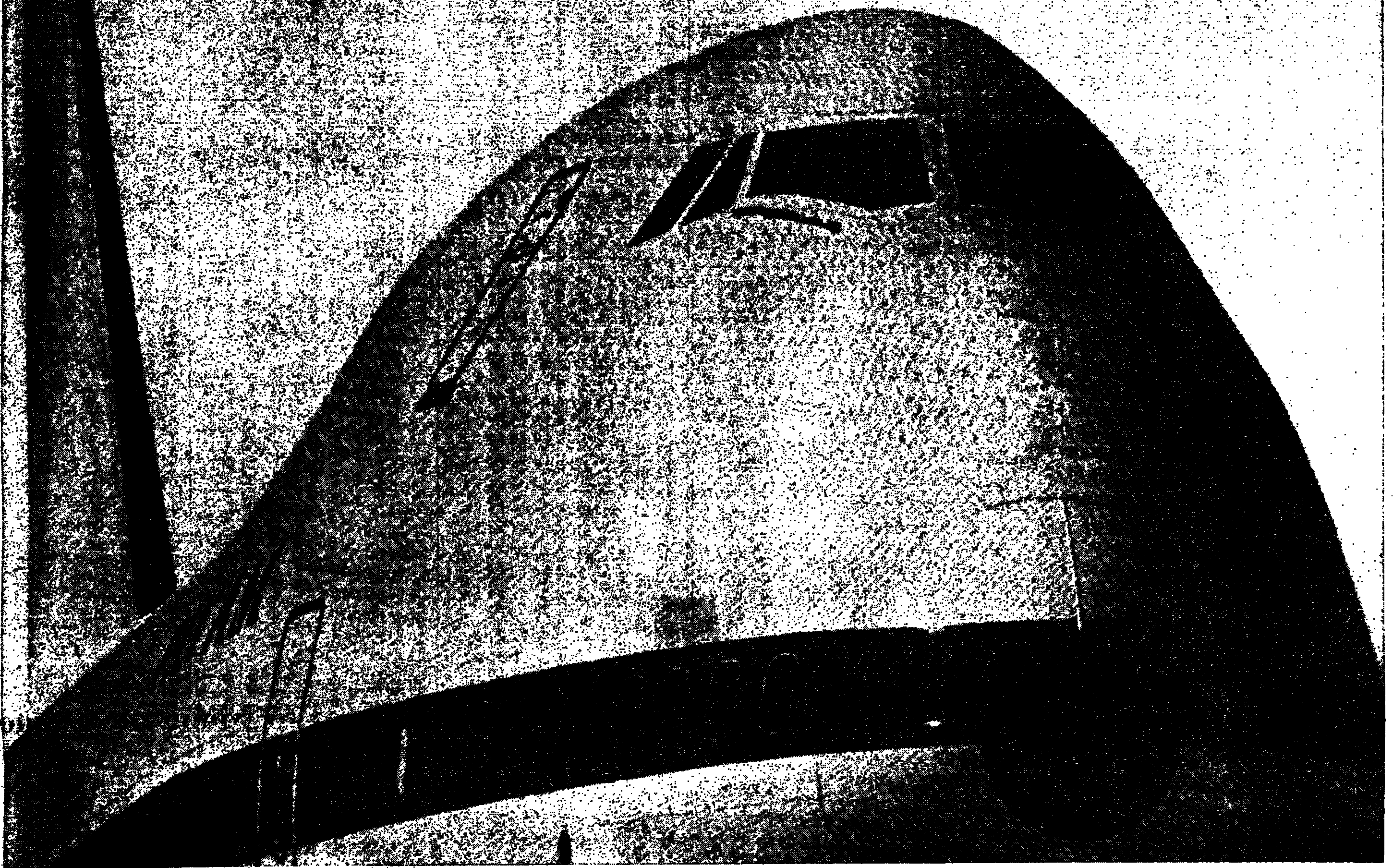
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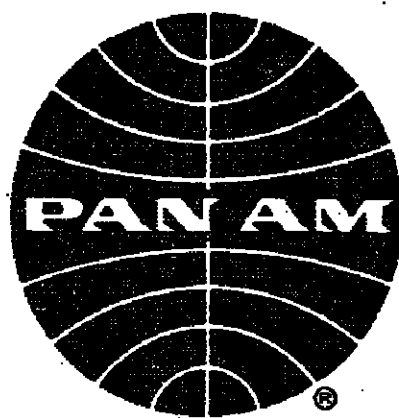
And something else: the vast size of the cargo area gives new impetus to the containerization concept—and this is the direction in which air freight is headed, make no mistake about it.

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The fact is, the 747 offers great new opportunities for shippers. Not just because it's so big. But because it's so far ahead.

Pan Am is a good idea.



World's largest air cargo carrier

Bankers Spike Plans for 'Gold Pool'

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Jan. 12 (AP)—Despite the success of several European banks over the bidding for gold in the world's free market, plans to establish a floor price for gold have been at least temporarily shelved because of strong opposition by the United States.

James McInnes, Martin J. McInnes, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, headed the U.S. position. In a regularly scheduled meeting of the Group of Ten, the bankers' meeting here where the U.S. position was the center of discussion, the "gold pool" arrangement in comment to reporters last night.

The gold price on the London market has been below the bid price to the United States since last Thursday and closed at \$34.97 1/2.

Some Bankers Down
The idea of central bank intervention to hold the market price at a level acceptable to the United States was politically unacceptable, rather than risk a confrontation with the U.S. monetary policy.

There may have been hints, even that U.S. monetary policy would ease, a development which would have the effect of stabilizing the gold price.

Gold bears no interest, and in a world of tight money is an especially expensive investment. The U.S. interest rates have had a reaction effect in Europe,

which in turn has hurt demand for gold.

Although American officials were tightlipped with reporters, hints of easier money would explain the reaction of Edwin Stopper, president of the National Bank of Switzerland, after the meeting.

He told newsmen that he did not expect the price would decline much more and that once interest rates started falling, the price of gold would stabilize or move up again.

Several other European central bankers said they thought fears of a further sharp decline in gold were exaggerated.

Political difficulties with gold are a result of recent congressional broadsides against Treasury policy. Rep. Henry Reuss, D., Wis., of the House Banking and Currency Committee, has accused the Washington authorities of being soft on South Africa.

The South Africans have been awarded a minimum price of \$35 an ounce for their newly mined gold under an agreement with the International Monetary Fund. In return, they agreed to channel most of their output into the private market.

Emminger Eyes Interest Rates
PARIS, Jan. 12 (Reuters)—West German central bank vice-president Ottmar Emminger, here for the bankers' meeting, forecast that world interest rates will remain relatively high in the immediately foreseeable future.

The relatively moderate level of unemployment in the United States, about 3.4 percent and the unsatisfactory progress thus far towards American budgetary restraint, indicate 'no prompt, significant loosening of monetary policy in that country, he said.

But Mr. Emminger said he does anticipate a reshuffling of restrictive U.S. policies, with a possible rise in the 6 1/4 percent interest rate ceiling on certificates of deposit which lies at the root of much of the upward pressure on Eurodollar, and thus European, national rates.

He said an Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's working party, of which he is chairman, will examine later this week the possibility of a U.S. blanket-of-payments deterioration this year.

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Russian Reports on Trade in '69; Stresses Possibilities in West

MOSCOW, Jan. 12 (AP)—Foreign Trade Minister Nikolai

Patolichyev reported a 1969 trade turnover of 12 billion rubles (\$14.43 billion) between the Soviet Union and other Communist countries.

He said East Germany remained Russia's biggest trading partner, followed in order by Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Hungary.

His report, carried by the Communist party magazine Ogonyok over the weekend, did not list the total volume of foreign trade conducted by the Soviet Union.

But it noted trade turnover with developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America "had exceeded 3 billion rubles" (\$3.2 billion) and that with developed capitalist countries accounted for "a fifth of our foreign trade."

Stressing Soviet desire to expand trade with the West, Mr. Patolichyev said: "We are convinced that differences in social system are not an obstacle for the development of economic, scientific and technical ties. We strive to deepen our trade and economic relations with the developed capitalist countries."

Problems in Attracting Funds**Higher Interest Rates Urged in Soviet Bloc**

By Harry Schwartz

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (NYT)—

The pressure for higher interest rates has spread to the Communist world where once low interest rates—or no interest charges at all—were ideological fundamentals.

The recent call for higher interest rates in financial dealings among Communist nations was voiced in an article by the Communist world's leading international banker, K. Nazarkin, in the current issue of Vnesheymyaka Torgovlya, official organ of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Trade.

Mr. Nazarkin is chief executive of the International Bank for Economic Cooperation, the inter-governmental central bank of the Soviet bloc's Council for Mutual Economic Cooperation (Comecon).

He calls for raising the rates of interest paid to the IBEC member states for their balances in that bank. To provide the funds for this, he asks that interest rates charged IBEC borrowers be raised correspondingly.

In particular, he calls for charging interest on those loans—nearly half of its total credit extension—which no interest at all is charged now.

The Soviet banker hastens to assure his readers he is not suggesting raising interest rates to the high levels now prevailing on the money markets of the capitalist world. But he insists that higher rates are necessary to attract funds from member states that have a surplus in trade with other member states and thus accumulate balances of so-called transferable rubles; the IBEC unit of account.

Some observers suggested that Mr. Nazarkin's call for higher interest rates is a Soviet counter to the long-voiced demand of some Eastern European countries that IBEC balances be convertible into dollars and other Western currencies.

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Russia: Signs of a Lagging '70

By Anthony Astrachan

MOSCOW (AP)—The Soviet economy is in for a lagging 1970 after a troubled 1969, it appears from the presentation of the 1970 plan and budget to the Supreme Soviet. The year-end report revealed:

● Failure to meet planned goals in key sectors.

● The likelihood of continuing frustration of good intentions on labor productivity and other "safe" economic reforms.

This year is the last year of the current five-year plan, and Nikolai Baibakov, chairman of the State Planning Committee, told the Supreme Soviet that the economy is meeting the goals set in the plan.

Industrial growth in the first four years of the plan averaged 8.5 percent a year, he said, while the plan called for an average of 8 to 8.4 percent.

Output Gains Slow
Mr. Baibakov also revealed, however, that growth in industrial output was 7 percent in 1969 against a planned rate of 7.3 percent and would go down to 6.3 percent in 1970. (This is higher than the growth rates of most developed economies, but in the past the Soviets have sounded as though slowdowns were as bad as recessions in the West.)

His projected targets for 1970 in key areas of heavy industry are well below the original targets for the year in the five-year plan. Only oil will reach the level foreseen in 1969, at 880 million tons.

Electric power is now scheduled for 740 billion kilowatt hours instead of 830 to 850 billion. Natural gas at 196 billion cubic meters instead of 225 to 240 billion. Coal is set at 618 million tons instead of 665 to 675 million, and crude steel at 115 million tons instead of 124 to 128 million.

Mr. Baibakov did not explain the differences between the original and the new goals for 1970, nor how the five-year plan is meeting its goals overall despite such shortfalls. He did not mention the shortfalls at all. Western

analysts went back to plan documents to gauge them.

Finance Minister Vasily Garbuzov gave another measure of planning gone awry. Stocks of unused equipment are increasing instead of decreasing, he told the Supreme Soviet, because investment projects are not completed on schedule.

There were also significant shortfalls outside the area considered heavy industry here. The current five-year plan was supposed to bring the Soviet Union into the mass automobile age, with 700,000 to 800,000 cars being produced in 1970. Mr. Baibakov's new target is 348,000 cars.

Both Mr. Baibakov and Mr. Garbuzov emphasized that in 1970 consumer industry will grow more than heavy industry. There will be 56 television sets for every 100 Soviet families in 1970, for instance, against 26 in 1965. Car production will increase only a small fraction, but the number of cars available for purchase by the tovarishch in the street will increase 40 percent over 1969.

Labor productivity is mentioned so often that it seems like a Soviet obsession. Mr. Baibakov said labor productivity increased 4.4 percent in 1969 and would grow 5.3 percent this year.

More significantly, he said these growth rates "cannot be regarded as sufficient." He blamed heads of industries and enterprises for not improving the organization of manpower, for being too slow in introducing technological innovations that would increase productivity, and for "unjustifiably increasing" the number of workers instead of getting more output from fewer workers.

Mr. Garbuzov cited the Shchekino chemical works as an example of getting more production from fewer but better-paid workers. It has laid off 900 of a staff of 7,000 in the past three years while raising output, and has been made an official model for other plants to follow.

But, as the Soviet Journal Problems of Economics said recently, three of the chemical units at Shchekino employ 880 people to do the work planned for 278 employees in the Dutch and Italian designs for the plant.

Merger Plans Would Turn BSN Into Brewing Power

PARIS, Jan. 12 (Reuters)—

Paris's second-largest glass bottle manufacturer, BSN, has announced merger plans which would make it the first force in the French brewery industry and give it a controlling stake in the mineral water firm AN.

BN president Antoine Riboud last night told the French press that the French glass bottle manufacturer is planning to merge with AN, a move which would give it a controlling stake in the mineral water firm AN.

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ed by the French industrial establishment and St. Gobain itself which subsequently merged with Pottier-Mousson.

Industry sources say BSN also acquired guarantees to double its present 25 percent stake in Evian.

The latest BSN move could challenge Evian's rival Vittel, whose plastic throwaway maxi bottles cornered a large share of the market within a few months last year.

BSN said today it will exchange two BSN shares for every three Brasseirie de Kronenbourg shares and one BSN share for two shares in St. Anonyme des Hautes Marais.

Two new companies will be set up to manage the activities of Kronenbourg and Evian within the new group, BSN said.

Following shareholders' approval of the moves, BSN's capital will be raised 38 percent to \$25.5 million by an issue of 387,510 new shares, to be allocated to Kronenbourg and Evian shareholders, BSN said.

A BSN spokesman said negotiations with St. Gobain and Brasseirie de Kronenbourg have resulted in BSN acquiring a major stake in SEB through open-market buying, with SEB subsequently restructuring its board to include a majority of BSN directors.

BSN has an annual turnover of around \$108 million. Kronenbourg and Evian of some \$36 million each, and SEB of about \$73 million.

Financing of the mergers and share acquisitions will be partly effected by a bond issue up to a maximum \$27 million to be made later this year, BSN said.

Mr. Covalt and IRI from further unregistered sales of what the SEC complaints termed investment contracts and profit-sharing agreements calling for the purchase of the bullion.

The suit alleged that under the securities act of 1933, the contracts are investment securities and hence may not be sold unless registered with the SEC.

Mr. Covalt could not be reached for comment.

According to the suit, Mr. Covalt and IRI arranged for investors to set up accounts in Swiss banks for the purpose of buying the bullion on margin. U.S. banks generally do not make margin loans for spot silver purchases.

According to an SEC spokesman, the agreements called for payments to IRI of 1 percent of the amount invested plus 10 percent of all profits, whether realized or not.

Such profits, he said, were to be calculated each quarter, based on the book value of the account. The banks involved were authorized to make payments to IRI from the investors' accounts, he said.

The SEC spokesman said the banks' profits came from 7 to 10 percent interest charged on the margin loans as well as from commissions on purchases and sales of the silver and charges for storage and insurance of the bullion.

IRI is one of several silver investment advisory services in Southern California that have been investigated by the SEC and other government agencies since 1968.

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OECD Sees Gains Ahead In Yugoslavia

PARIS, Jan. 12 (NYT)—Yugoslavia is poised for rapid economic

expansion in 1970, but like capitalist countries it must guard against inflation, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said yesterday.

The Paris-based OECD found special price dangers in a special report on Yugoslavia, its first since 1967.

Yugoslavia is an associate OECD member.

The organization's economic research staff said the stage had been set for expansion by reforms that had been introduced in the 1960s.

These aimed at "a more rational process of resource allocation." Economic decisions have been decentralized and market forces strengthened. Other Eastern European countries have watched and been influenced by the Yugoslav experiments.

The OECD staff saw a 7 to 8 percent growth of real national product in 1970 and a "considerable" increase in plant investment.

Under the Yugoslav system, individual enterprises can raise both their selling prices and the wages distributed to workers.

The report saw this as a built-in inflationary element except under conditions of strict price control, which the OECD economists said was contrary to present policy objectives.

The report added that "the problems of marketing agricultural products abroad, and the large role played by bilateral trade, constitute important difficulties to which a solution should be sought in common by Yugoslavia and her trading partners."

Italian Steel Output
MILAN, Jan. 12 (Reuters)—Italian crude steel output fell to 18.43 million tons last year from 18.96 million in 1968, according to provisional Italian Steel Association figures, reflecting strike losses in the last four months of the year.

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Israel Takes First Step to Curb Imports

TEL AVIV, Jan. 12 (NYT)—

Israel issued an order yesterday requiring importers clearing goods from customs to deposit with the government half the value of the goods for six months.

The measure is the first of an expected series designed to curb imports.

Josef Saphir, Minister of Trade and Industry, said that imports had grown from \$88 million in August to \$128 million in November, and said the rate of growth was dangerous.

Affected by the order will be all items carrying a duty of more than 30 percent. Customs officers said consumer goods normally imported at the rate of \$200 million a year would be affected.

A source in the Bank of Israel said bank governor David Horowitz would send a circular to banks urging them to refuse credits to finance the deposits.

Some businessmen said importers will have to borrow money at 18 to 20 percent to meet the requirements. The state will pay only 6 percent on the six-month deposits.

The deposit scheme, like the similar one used by Britain, is designed to alleviate strains on foreign exchange reserves, which in Israel's case have dropped to about \$500 million and have been receding at an estimated million dollars a day.

N.Y. Hit by Another 'Blue Monday'

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (NYT)—The New York Stock Exchange observed the old 1969 tradition of "Blue Monday" today as it sagged along a broad front.

In a sense, the action of stock prices was like the weather in the financial district—gray, clammy and filled with furies of snow.

The Dow Jones Industrial average fell 7.59 to 790.52. This indicator has trended lower since topping the 800 mark during a turn-of-the-year rally.

Lum's, the fast-food franchiser, took another tumble, repeating Friday's performance as the most active issue and the market's biggest percentage loser. It dropped 3 7/8 to 14, setting another new 1969-70 low.

This sell-off came on the heels of a company announcement that earnings for the current fiscal quarter would run substantially lower than expected. The weakness in Lum's, which enjoyed a spectacular jump in price between 1967 and the spring of 1969, once again affected other franchising stocks adversely.

Thus, International Industries plummeted 3 1/2 to 35 1/4 on the active list. Kentucky Fried Chicken slipped 1 3/4 to 45 and Denny's Restaurants, Friday's lone gainer in the group, eased 5/8 to 22 7/8.

Although group weakness was general, the copper and glamour sectors joined with franchise stocks in displaying poor price action. Control Data fell 5 3/4 to 110 3/4.

while point-plus losses appeared in

IBM and Polaroid. Coppers suffered from the announcement that President Nixon has ordered a study of pricing policies and market conditions in the copper industry. Copper issues rallied two weeks ago when a new round of price increases for the domestic metal began its ripple effect among producers.

Inspiration Consolidated Copper, which made a new 1969-70 high last week, fell 3 1/2 to 58. Kennecott and Anaconda both lost more than a point. Copper Range was down 7/8 at 67 1/8.

Some Winners
But the market did have its select share of individual winners, too, as brokers noted portfolio-switching activities on the part of mutual funds.

Itek, the high-technology stock which climbed 10 5/8 last week, ran up 5 to 76 1/8 and placed high on the active list. Brokers said that institutional interest in the issue was indicated.

Disney sold at a record price, apparently on expectations for its Walt Disney World, an amusement park and other facilities planned near Orlando, Fla. It rose 3 1/4 to 129.

Telex, bowing onto the NYSE, rose 3 to 111. On Friday, its final day of trading on the American Stock Exchange, this marker of electronics products jumped 5 5/8. Its low over the last year was 20 3/4.

General Time, the best percentage gainer, added 2 1/2 to 30 after the Securities and Exchange Commission held that Tally Industries, which eased 1 3/8 to 34 1/8, must sweeten terms of its proposed merger with the leading manufacturer of clocks and watches before the transaction is approved.

The exchange showed 451 advances and 918 declines. There were 14 new 1969-70 highs and 34 new lows as volume contracted to a slow 8.9 million shares from Friday's 9.38 million shares.

Nixon Orders Copper Price Study in Wake of Increases

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP)—

President Richard Nixon, taking a new turn in his fight against inflation, has ordered a cabinet-level study of "market pricing procedures" under which copper prices have doubled in six years.

The White House said Friday the study also will cover the industry's structure and such factors as foreign supply in the wake of the price rise and persistent copper shortages.

It said the study is to make recommendations for possible government action. The study is to be made by a subcommittee of six assistant secretaries on the cabinet committee on economic policy.

The announcement appeared to be a sharp departure from Mr. Nixon's policy against government efforts to influence private industry pricing.

Mr. Nixon and his advisers have argued repeatedly that prices and wages will come down only when inflation is cooled. They have rejected the "jawboning" tactics of former President Lyndon B. Johnson who tried to apply the pressure of the presidency to keep down wages and prices.

The study group is to be chaired by Hendrick Houthakker, a member of the President's Council of Economic Advisers.

One action the government could take, Mr. Houthakker said, is to talk copper producers out of a pricing system which has brought a U.S. producer price of 55 cents a pound for long standing customers and a free-market price of up to 70 cents a pound.

Kennecott Copper, commenting on the investigation into pricing, said today the study is "most timely and welcome and should help clarify the subject," Reuters reports.

Kennecott, the first of the producers to comment on the action, described the copper market as a "highly complex subject, not always well understood."

مکفاته فی الاصل

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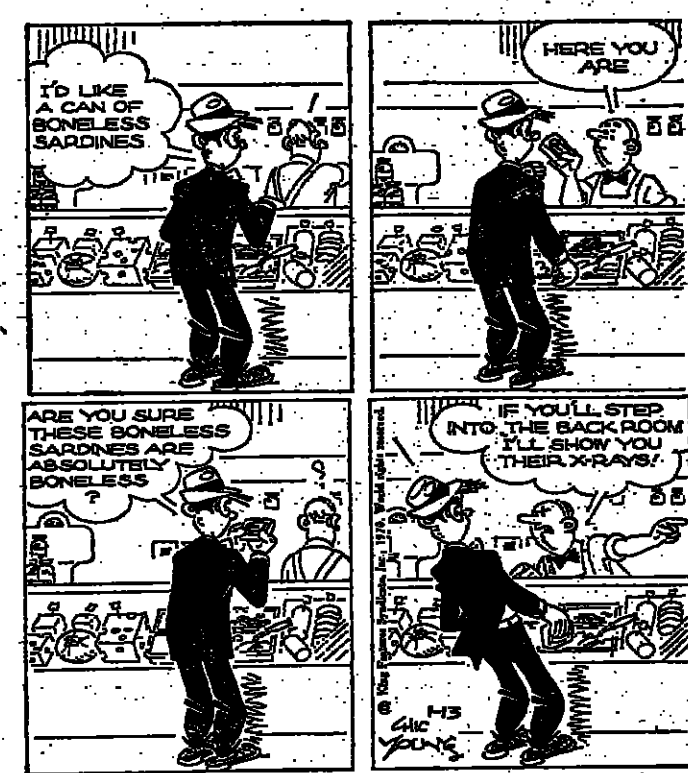
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Some bids that are made entirely with a view to helping a partner turn out to profit the other side. This is illustrated by the diagrammed deal.

In the belief that North held a club suit, East doubled: he wanted to suggest a club lead from West if South became declarer.

The double changed South's opinion about the suitability of a club contract for his side, and he guessed what had happened. He could also work out the precise meaning of North's original response: East surely held the club king, so North must have the heart ace.

With this information, and the knowledge that the club finesse would succeed, South drove the bidding to six spades when his partner showed belated spade support.

West hit on the only opening lead that could give the declarer trouble: a trump. He played the three and East falsecarded with the queen.

The trump lead killed one of dummy's potential ruffs and the prospects of making 12 tricks became poor. There was only one slim chance and South played for it. He took the spade queen with the ace and played the ace and king of diamonds, hoping the queen would fall. East obliged by producing that card.

Dummy was entered by leading a heart to the ace and the club queen was finessed successfully. A club was ruffed with dummy's remaining trump and the diamond jack was led. East was helpless. If he discarded, South's remaining club

loser would disappear. And if he ruffed South would make his slam whether he overruled or discarded his last club.

NORTH
 ♠ 74
 ♥ A10953
 ♦ J9762
 ♣ 3

WEST
 ♠ 63
 ♥ KQ76
 ♦ 10853
 ♣ 954

EAST
 ♠ QJ9
 ♥ J82
 ♦ Q4
 ♣ KJ1082

SOUTH (D)
 ♠ AK10852
 ♥ 4
 ♦ AK
 ♣ AQ76

Neither side was vulnerable
 The bidding:
 South West North East
 1 ♠ Pass 2 ♥ Pass
 2 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass
 3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass
 4 ♠ Pass 5 ♠ Pass
 5 ♠ Pass 6 ♠ Pass
 6 ♠ Pass 6 ♠ Pass

West led the spade three.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

STEW CHIEF OPART
 TANTA NOIR MILLER
 ANON ARCO ATALE
 LONON SWINOMY
 LEISSENE FLIAN
 REE LIT SMOD
 ORLOS TIGER AVE
 WILNERSCHWITZEL
 EYNA TITIT SEIZE
 SIANI TITIT SET
 TEN TITIT TITIT
 PISTEROFFPARIS
 PEERS POINT GEM
 GREYA LUGS OWNER
 SISSY YEAR WASA

DENNIS THE MENACE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble DECK JUMBO INFUSE TAUGHT

Answer: This could be the difference between male and female—AN ARGUMENT

BOOKS

LE THEATRE 1969

Edited by Arrabal. (In French.) Christian Bourgois. 294 p.

Reviewed by Thomas Quinn Curtiss

SEVEN years ago the Grand Guignol officially closed shop. The acting company dispersed, the manuscripts of the huge repertory of shockers were deposited in the archives of the Bibliothèque Nationale and the tiny playhouse (in a back court of the Rue Chapal) which bore the name Grand Guignol since the nineties became the Théâtre 347.

But though gone, the Grand Guignol is scarcely forgotten. The wide influence it continues to exercise on modern drama is traced in a volume published this week, "Le Théâtre 1969" which, significantly, has been edited by the surrealist Spanish-born playwright Arrabal. He, as is the case with so many of his contemporaries, owes the famous house of horrors a considerable debt. Incidentally, the theater, since changing its name, has tentatively the Living Theater as well as plays by Beckett and Arrabal, which is ample evidence that the ghost of its former self still stalks the boards.

The Grand Guignol opened its doors as a "theater of cruelty" in 1896, the year Antonin Artaud was born. Built as a Gothic chapel, it had been the atelier of a disciple of Gustave Doré before being transformed into a miniature theater with only 120 seats.

One of its first directors was Oscar Metenier, a young dramatist who had served on the Paris police force and had a fund of gruesome tales to tell. His naturalistic playlets of low life had been staged by André Antoine at the Théâtre Libre, where theatrical realism of the Zola school was being introduced. But Metenier was drawn to Edgar Allan Poe and hoped to achieve an ambition that Poe once confessed: to write a play so unbearably harrowing that the audience would quit the theater in fright before the play was over. He attempted this with a series of hair-raising sketches about brutal apaches, cut-throat robbers, trunk murders and mad sadists on the loose, all drawn from the criminal records. But neither he nor the long list of other playwrights aspiring for the Poe ideal ever succeeded in unseating more than a spectator or two at a performance. It may have been great fun to try, however, for dramatists of every stripe sought to meet the challenge.

Prince of Terror

One author, André de Lordes, devoted his entire career to the effort and earned the proud title of "Prince of Terror." His "On the Telephone," in which a man listens helplessly over the telephone as his wife and children are being murdered in their home, was a classic of the genre and his "Femme Acquiescente," in which a flesh-and-blood murderer is freed after trial to go forth to augment her crimes, was another.

A Grand Guignol specialty when Max Maurey took charge was the ingenious reproduction on the small stage of assorted disasters: railroad accidents, earthquakes and shipwrecks. In "Le Rapide," a signal-man suffers a heart attack just as he is about to pull the lever for the approaching express. His

daughter, in a panic, pulls the wrong switch and sends the express, in which her child is a passenger, crashing into another train.

To relieve the tension in the auditorium, the plays filled with murder and torture alternated with gay, bright farces. The few French playwrights between 1900 and 1950 who did not supply the Grand Guignol with either thrillers or comedies. Among the hundreds of contributors are Octave Mirbeau, Jules Romains, Yves Mande, Claudine and Duverne, and the foremost intellectual dramatist of the 1920s, H. L. Lenormand, who introduced psychoanalysis into the nation's drama. His latter work was produced by Gémier, the Pitoer and Dolin, but it began writing such original pieces as "La Folle Blanche," "Vers Lumière" and "Terres Châtes."

The cinema, capable of stronger realistic sense, made the methods of the Grand Guignol appear old-fashioned as limited, but such films as Hérold's "Psycho" and Polanski's "Repulsion" and "Rosemary Baby" were obviously inspired by the formula of the Grand Guignol theater.

The Grand Guignol show treatment has been appropriated by the "theater of the absurd" and the "theater of cruelty." There are echoes of the Guignol technique in Ionesco, in Beckett, in Arrabal, in Grotowski. The grand realism of old has turned to realistic, but its objective is to astonish and to terrify, serve up the supper of horror for which the public has such an insatiable appetite.

The book (published by Christian Bourgois) that Arrabal has edited contains a collection of essays on various aspects of grand guignolism.

A medical diagnosis of 1 human delight in brutal fright is provided by doctors, professors. One of these, distinguished psychologist, Alfred Binet, of the Sorbonne, collaborated with André Lordes, the Prince of Terror. Lordes believed that natural "crimes"—madness and disease—were subjects as deserving dramatic treatment as men's crime and demonstrated his thesis in several plays.

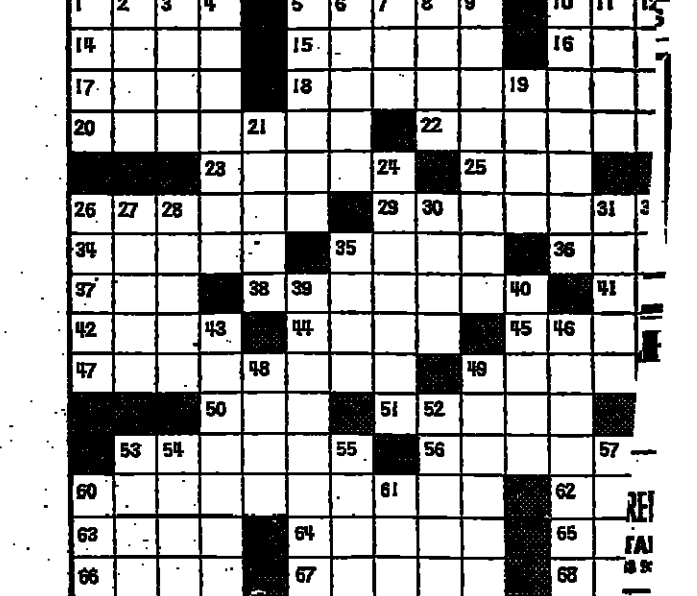
In another section Grand Guignol figures from real are examined. These include Gilles de Rais, the Norman knight and warrior, who fanned beside Joan of Arc and executed for the atrocities committed in his castle. He was model for the Bluebeard legend and a leading character in Hugo's "La Haine." Elbert Bathory, the bloody octess; the Marquis de Sade, the Boston strangler.

The vanished theater's power of catharsis and revelation also studied as are its pun technical achievements, its v of stunts of melodramatic its illusion-creating staging. Its accomplished dramatists in a final chapter we discover that its style and notions it reached out to even inspire their mark on "The Ridiculous Theater" in New York.

Mr. Curtiss is theater critic for the International Herald Tribune.

CROSSWORD

By Will We



Dawson Gambles and Chiefs Collect Vikings, 23-7

AFL Wins Its 2d Super Bowl

By Dave Brady

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 12 (UPI)—Len Dawson made a powerful rebuttal yesterday to being linked with a gambling investigation by leading the Kansas City Chiefs to a smashing 23-7 upset of the Minnesota Vikings before a Super Bowl jury of 30,997 in Tulane Stadium.

Dawson shot his Kansas City Chiefs into a 13-0 lead by the second quarter, 11-0, the 13-point spread favoring the Vikings and established the AFL's superiority over the NFL's National Football League had to offer for the second straight year.

It was a courageous personal comeback for Dawson, who had blamed himself for losing the first of these four Super Bowls to Green Bay, by throwing an intercepted pass that resulted in a 28-10 Packers victory in 1967.

Dawson did some gambling yesterday. He threw an end-around play at the famed Viking defense from a double-reverse formation, repeated from a single reverse, and after Minnesota finally scored a touchdown in the third quarter, he did it again on third-and-seven and split end Frank Pitts made the first down that set up the Chiefs' last touchdown.

He split in the eye of the Viking defense by mixing up his tricky calls with shotgun formations. As early as the second quarter, he frequently mocked the front four of Minnesota with quick-count plays off the I-formation.

Not surprisingly, Dawson was voted the game's most valuable player in a Sport Magazine poll after completing 71 percent of his passes, 12 of 17, for 143 yards including a 44-yard touchdown by flouting the tackles of two Viking defenders.

Dawson, a mere 160-pounder, also ran the ball three times, once for 11 yards and a first down in the fourth quarter after the Chiefs' third interception left the Vikings for dead. Dawson ran the ball only once during the regular season, his mobility limited by a knee injury.

Feather in His Kapp

Joe Kapp of the Vikings ran the ball twice for the yards total and was knocked out of the game with a 5-44 to go in the final period while in desperate retreat from the Chiefs. He suffered a shoulder injury when he went down under massive Aaron Brown and Gary Cuozzo replaced him. It recalled a prophecy by Webb Ewbank, coach of the New York Jets. He said last week that Kapp was going to be hurt running the ball unnecessarily.

Kapp was throwing relatively well early in the game but the Kansas City defense had his receivers smothered. Split end Gene Washington, his favorite target all season, was held to no reception. The huge Chief defenders began overrunning the Minnesota offensive line early and Kapp was intercepted twice and thrown for losses three times. Cuozzo also was intercepted once.

The Vikings, who had a 12-2 record in the regular season, then beat Los Angeles, 28-20, in the Western playoff and breezed past the Cleveland Browns, 27-7, for the NFL championship, 4th night game until 40 minutes and 29 seconds.

Kapp threw Minnesota 59 yards to cut the Chiefs' lead to 17-7 in the third quarter. He rolled to his right, evaded the charge of Buck Buchanan and Brown and hit tight end John Benadict for 15 yards, threw a screen pass to his left to Keith Hill Brown for 11 yards, and on second-and-one drifted to his left and connected with running back Oscar Reed for 12 yards to the Kansas City 4.

Dave Osborn, held to 15 yards in seven attempts for the afternoon, humped, bumped and dived backward over his right tackle for a touchdown.

Other than that, the closest the Vikings got to the Chiefs' goal line was the Kansas City 38 in the first quarter, the first time Minnesota got the ball.

Out of Control

The Vikings won most of their games in the regular season by taking an early lead and establishing ball control, backed up by a defense that allowed only 133 points, or 6 1/2 a game. They outscored the opposition in the first quarters by 81 to 6.

Against probably the biggest team in pro football, the Vikings could not make a dent with their straight-ahead running and occasional long throws.

The Chiefs' defensive line of Jerry Mays, Curley Olop, Buchanan and Brown was much more effective against the Viking offensive line than was the fearsome Poursome of Los Angeles.

Left end Mays threw Kapp for a six-yard loss, right tackle Buchanan for eight, and the 6-foot-5, 285-pound right end Brown not only threw Kapp for a 15-yard loss, but knocked him out of the game.

Right safety John Robinson of Kansas City, not expected to play because of ligament tears in his rib cage, made one interception and



NORWEGIAN KICKS VIKINGS—Jan Stenerud, the soccer-style field-goal kicker, connects on 43-yarder for first score of Super Bowl. Len Dawson holds the ball for the Norwegian-born ex-ski jumper.



Associated Press.

middle line-backer Willie Lanier got the other on Kapp. Right cornerback Emmitt Thomas intercepted a Cuozzo pass and the Kansas City defense also came up with two Minnesota fumbles.

The Chiefs kept chipping away at the Vikings with 48, 32, and 25-yard field goals by soccer-style place-kicker Jan Stenerud until they had a 9-0 lead in the second quarter. Then Charlie West of Minnesota fumbled a kickoff by Stenerud, and Remi Prudhomme recovered for the Chiefs on this Minnesota 12.

Dawson was thrown for a loss of eight yards by defensive end Jim Marshall, but responded with a quick-count, quick-opening play from the I-formation on which Wendell Hayes ran for eight yards.

Garett Scores

Dawson rolled to his right and passed ten yards to Taylor. Right tackle Alan Page intercepted a Cuozzo pass and the Kansas City defense also came up with two Minnesota fumbles.

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The Chiefs ended Viking suspense about the outcome after the Vikings pulled up to 16-7 in the third quarter by going 83 yards in six plays. Most of that yardage came on a short pass by Dawson to Taylor that the flanker turned into a 44-yard touchdown by shaking off left cornerback Earl Mackbee at the Viking 41 and left safety Karl Kasurike at the 12.

Near the finish, defensive end Carl Eller of the Vikings threw Dawson for a four-yard loss. When Minnesota's defensive tackle Alan Page followed with a forearm directed at Dawson, the Vikings were penalized for a personal foul, and offensive tackle Dave Hill began throwing punches at the Vikings.

The Chiefs' bench emptied and crossed the field in case help was needed.

Linebacker Jim Lynch wanted to resume hostilities on the next play, but when the countdown by the fans of the last 30 seconds began, there was no fight or interest in the game left in the Vikings.

Several of the defensive linemen turned and walked away from the field while center E.J. Holub was still waiting to snap the ball to substitute quarterback Mike Livingston of the Chiefs. Long ago, it had been decided that the Chiefs had earned the right to the winners' share of the \$150,000 a man. The Vikings will receive \$7,500 each.

A Kansas City delegation had its own comment on the Vikings on a sign paraded around the field: "The Purple Gang is now black and blue."

out at the start of the second period and added a third from the 25 to give the Chiefs a lead of 9-0.

The Vikings were getting a passing. After the third field goal, Minnesota's Charlie West tried to field the kickoff on the run, the ball slid out of his grasp and Remi Prudhomme snatched it for Kansas City on the Viking 12.

Six plays later, Mike Garrett slanted past the Minnesota tackle, Paul Dickson, on a shuffling five-yard dash to daylight, and the score was 18-0.

At this point the Vikings needed two touchdowns, two conversions and a field goal. When they got their 7 points, the illusion of competition flickered for about three minutes. Then Dawson threw a short pass to Otis Taylor near the right sideline. Earl Mackbee, who had been playing eight to ten yards off Taylor from the start, came up swiftly and grabbed the receiver as he made the catch. Otis struggled him off the sideline alone.

Earl Kasurike raced over to cut him off, but at the 19-yard line Taylor faked the safety man clear out of his lingerie. He went the rest of the way by himself, and business ended.

Stenerud Says Ski Jumping Is Still First Love, But \$15,000 'Excites' Him

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 12 (AP)—Jan Stenerud, the soccer-style kicker from Norway, said his first love is still ski jumping. But he admitted he could get "as excited as anybody else" over winning the \$15,000 that he and each of the other Kansas City Chiefs collected yesterday.

"I'm enough of a football fan that I get just as excited as the rest of them," Stenerud said. "I can hardly remember the rest of them."

Stenerud, 27, came to this country from Fetund, Norway, on a ski scholarship to Montana State University and has developed into one of football's best field-goal kickers. He was called upon three times in the first 23 minutes of yesterday's game and responded by kicking three field goals—from 48, 32 and 25 yards.

Of Ice and Men: Len the Cool

By Dave Anderson

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 12 (UPI)—When the Super Bowl game ended, Len Dawson was the first of the Kansas City Chiefs to enter their locker room. Typically, his boyish face was expressive.

A moment later, a club official told him, "Great game, Lenny," and shook the quarterback's hand. Dawson smiled, as the club official said later, but continued in silence toward his open wooden cubicle.

In recent days, the 34-year-old Dawson has been living with an inner turmoil. He had acknowledged a "casual acquaintance" with a Michigan restaurateur, Donald Dawson, no relation, who was arrested 11 days ago in a Justice Department investigation into nationwide sports gambling.

But throughout the 23-7 victory over the Minnesota Vikings, the quarterback performed almost flawlessly. He justified his nickname of "Lenny the Cool" with icy precision, and at no time in the moments of celebration after the triumph did he stray from his mechanical manner.

"The entire week was quite an ordeal for me," he acknowledged. "But I didn't win the game, the whole team did."

On the Hot Line

Not long after that, following a television interview, Dawson was told that President Nixon wanted to speak to him by telephone and he entered a trainer's office.

"Mr. President," he said during their conversation, "I hope that we'll always try to exemplify what's good in football."

When their conversation ended, the quarterback was asked if the victory had been a "vindication" for him.

"I don't look at it that way," he said softly. "Unfortunately, it put a great deal of stress and strain on me, and more so on my family, but I asked the good Lord to give me the strength and the courage to play my best, and asked Him to let the sun shine on my teammates today."

Dawson disclosed that he had received "thousands of telegrams from all over the country," especially the Kansas City area.

No Incentive Needed

Asked if the gambling investigation had provided an additional incentive, Dawson stared at his questioner.

"No," he said. "It's such a big game, an opportunity to be the best, that you don't need outside motivation."

Asked if the "strain and

stress" of the "ordeal," to use his words, had affected his concentration, he said:

"No, when you're out on that field in a football game, you're concentrating on your job, and you do it."

Perhaps his "coolest" moment occurred when Mike Garrett dashed across the goal-line on a five-yard touchdown run after taking a handoff. With his back to Garrett, the quarterback heard the roar, realized the touchdown had been scored, and slapped his hands quickly.

Without another display of emotion, Dawson turned and told the referee that the Chiefs wanted the line of scrimmage for the extra point attempt to be the 4-yard line, rather than the usual 3-yard line.

"You've got an option on that," the Chiefs' center, E.J. Holub, said. "If the ball had been snapped from the 2, it would've had to be spotted at the 9, where it was slippery with mud. But back at the 11, it was dry. That's how cool Lenny was. But he's always like that."

Season Ends in Pain For Kapp, Vikings

By George Vecsey

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 12 (UPI)—Joe Kapp's tan suit was hanging on a hook in the corner of the dressing room, but the Minnesota quarterback was out in a trainer's room having his injured left shoulder inspected. He is expected to take "X-rays" before flying home.

The only sound in Kapp's corner of the clubhouse was the hissing sound of escaping air. Bobby Lee, the bright, young punter-quarterback, was letting the air out of his footballs, to make it easier to ship them home to Minnesota.

The deflation of the football seemed the final act for the Vikings, who had been similarly punctured by the Kansas City Chiefs all afternoon.

"All that work," Lee muttered, "and this is the way it ends." It was sure over. The score was 23-7 and the defeat included one injured quarterback, Kapp.

When Aaron Brown of Kansas City clobbered Kapp with four minutes to go, the season was over, and painfully.

Kapp in Tears

As the Vikings trudged off the field, 39 of them hunched their shoulders against the scattered boos of the fans, but Kapp did not seem to hear. He was close to crying from the pain and he needed support as he stumbled toward the clubhouse. Then he disappeared into the trainer's room.

"It's the left shoulder," said coach Bud Grant. "It's not dislocated and they don't think it's broken, but they'll need X-rays anyway. Joe's in too much pain to talk."

The rest of the Vikings had their psychic pains, but they tried to talk about the loss. The

front line of the defense, so magnificent all season, was asked about Kansas City's diversified offense.

"I don't think they hurt us mentally," said Alan Page. "We knew about their formations. They were one of the most physical teams we've faced. They came out tough right from the start. We weren't surprised about anything. We were told it would take our best effort to beat them."

There was some question whether the Vikings had shown their best effort. Grant said: "Kapp was coming a little better tomorrow, but today we played as well as we could."

Dawson Praised

The coach praised Len Dawson, the Kansas City quarterback, calling him "underrated among so many stars."

While Grant was talking, an assistant flitted into the clubhouse and gathered all of Kapp's clothes. They dressed the quarterback in the private room in the back and sent him to their hotel to rest.

Although he couldn't meet the press, Kapp later relayed a few of his remarks through his publicity man.

"The Kansas City defensive line looked like a redwood forest," he said. "I don't remember that one individual stood out—they were all very active. They took the running game away from us. We went into the game wanting to run the ball, and they were able to take it all away with a great defensive play."

"The big thing was the fact that we couldn't come up with the big play when we had to. That's what got us here, but we couldn't do it today."

Gambler Held In Probe Had A Busy Line

Phoned Players, 2 Magazines Report

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (UPI)—Three and possibly four professional football quarterbacks, including Super Bowl hero Len Dawson, have received telephone calls from a big-time Detroit area gambler, two national magazines reported yesterday.

Besides Dawson, who led the Kansas City Chiefs to the world championship yesterday, Bill Munson of the Detroit Lions and Earl Sweetan of the Los Angeles Rams also received calls from Donald "Dice" Dawson (no relation to the quarterback), according to articles in Time and Newsweek.

Newsweek also said Donald Dawson had placed calls to the home of Joe Namath of the New York Jets, while Time included Frank Kush, head football coach of Arizona State University, among the persons receiving calls from the gambler.

Donald Dawson was one of 14 persons arrested by federal agents in a series of raids New Year's Day. The raids were aimed at breaking what was called a national betting operation.

Newsweek quoted a "federal source" that former baseball great Jerome "Dizzy" Dean may have directed millions of dollars in bets to some bookies while Time contended Dean introduced Howard Sober to Donald Dawson in 1967 and Sober has since "lost roughly \$1 million" in bets.

Both magazines said the investigations that led to the raids Jan. 1 began when Sober, a 74-year-old Michigan trucking executive, fearing he might make a plane connection, gave an airport clerk \$50 to make a phone call and place a bet. Time said the bet was for \$2,000 while Newsweek reported it at \$800.

The clerk notified FBI agents, who gave him permission to make the call and they discovered the number belonged to Donald Dawson.

"The agents were particularly curious about Dawson's telephone calls, many of which were charged to Sober's credit card," Time reported. "On the list of 1,900 calls were hundreds to horse owners, jockeys and trainers, some to bookies and mobsters, others to universities."

Len Dawson, when his name cropped up in the investigation, admitted knowing Donald Dawson. Both magazines quoted the quarterback as saying: "I have known Mr. Dawson for about ten years. My only conversations with him in recent years concerned my knee injuries and the death of my father."

Newsweek said: "If there were any two things a gambler such as Dice Dawson would have wanted to know about a quarterback, of course, they would have been the condition of his knees and his feelings when his father died a few days before a big game."

Time concluded: "The condition of a quarterback's knees can be highly relevant in sports betting, but whether Dice Dawson qualified as a 'notorious character' is uncertain. Despite his reputation in Detroit, Dice's luck until this month was such that he had never even been arrested."

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Casper Defeats Irwin in Playoff at Los Angeles

By Lincoln A. Werden

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 12 (UPI)—Billy Casper hit the million-dollar mark in professional golf yesterday.

By winning a one-hole playoff against Hale Irwin, Casper captured the Los Angeles Open and the \$20,000 first prize.

The victory raised his career earnings to \$1,001,924, making him the second golfer to pass a million. The other was Arnold Palmer, who finished down at 284, eight strokes behind the 72-hole total of 276 posted by Casper and Irwin.

The 38-year-old Casper bagged a four-foot birdie putt to decide the sudden-death playoff, which began at the 15th hole of

6,897-yard, par-71 Rancho Park municipal course. Irwin had reached the green in two shots, and was 12 feet from the cup. He putted by on his third, while Casper waited.

Then the former U.S. Open champion, who had been third in

LEADING SCORES

Billy Casper \$20,000 68-68-68-72-276
Hale Irwin \$11,000 70-67-70-77-274
Dave Hill \$5,000 65-71-70-70-271
Bob Lunn \$4,500 64-75-64-71-271
Bobby Nichols \$3,500 65-69-70-70-270
Ken Smith \$2,500 71-67-74-66-270
Oris Jones \$2,500 68-72-67-71-270
Don Magnuson \$2,500 67-69-70-70-270
Ken Venturi \$2,500 68-68-71-70-270
Dave Stockton \$1,750 68-74-68-68-269
Oli O'Driscoll \$1,750 67-71-68-68-269
Bobby Nichols \$1,750 71-68-68-71-269
Karmali Zarley \$1,750 72-68-68-71-269
R. S.ikes \$1,750 68-71-71-71-269
Don Cerrado \$1,750 67-71-71-71-269
Ron Wright \$1,750 68-68-71-71-269

*Casper won playoff on first extra hole.

Ex-Navy Coach Hardin To Direct Temple 11

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12 (AP)—Former Navy coach Wayne Hardin today was named Temple University's head football coach. The 42-year-old Hardin succeeds George Mackris, who resigned last month after ten years at Temple.

Hardin, who compiled the best win-loss record in the history of Navy football, was given a three-year contract. He was head coach at Navy from 1959 through 1964. His teams won 38, lost 22 and tied 2, and lost only one of six games with Army.

Florida State Penalized WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (UPI)—The National Collegiate Athletic Association slapped an additional two years of basketball probation on Florida State University yesterday for a recruiting violation by head coach Hugh Durham. The action bans Florida State from any participation in post-season basketball play until after Oct. 29, 1971. The school was already on one-year probation.

NHL Standings EAST DIVISION

New York 22 8 9 58 128 82
Boston 21 9 8 51 149 111
Montreal 20 9 10 50 134 99
Detroit 19 12 7 48 114 100
Chicago 18 15 5 41 110 87
Toronto 15 18 7 37 115 123

WEST DIVISION
St. Louis 19 12 7 45 125 91
Philadelphia 9 12 14 32 84 119
Minnesota 8 15 13 31 108 119
Pittsburgh 11 21 6 28 86 121
Oakland 9 24 6 24 81 126
Los Angeles 8 24 5 21 82 146

NEW YORK'S ROSTER
Montreal: 1. New York (1) (Sheahan), 2. LeMay, 3. Rousseau (2), 4. Trucchi (1) (Canadian), 5. Smith (1) (Canadian), 6. (Expos), 7. Chabot, 8. McDonald, 9. Hodder, 10. Matthews, 11. Ingerfield, 12. Persson, 13. Espinoza, 14. Suter, 15. Suter, 16. Suter, 17. Suter, 18. Suter, 19. Suter, 20. Suter, 21. Suter, 22. Suter, 23. Suter, 24. Suter, 25. Suter, 26. Suter, 27. Suter, 28. Suter, 29. Suter, 30. Suter, 31. Suter, 32. Suter, 33. Suter, 34. Suter, 35. Suter, 36. Suter, 37. Suter, 38. Suter, 39. Suter, 40. Suter, 41. Suter, 42. Suter, 43. Suter, 44. Suter, 45. Suter, 46. Suter, 47. Suter, 48. Suter, 49. Suter, 50. Suter, 51. Suter, 52. Suter, 53. Suter, 54. Suter, 55. Suter, 56. Suter, 57. Suter, 58. Suter, 59. Suter, 60. Suter, 61. Suter, 62. Suter, 63. Suter, 64. Suter, 65. Suter, 66. Suter, 67. Suter, 68. Suter, 69. Suter, 70. Suter, 71. Suter, 72. Suter, 73. Suter, 74. Suter, 75. Suter, 76. Suter, 77. Suter, 78. Suter, 79. Suter, 80. Suter, 81. Suter, 82. Suter, 83. Suter, 84. Suter, 85. Suter, 86. Suter, 87. Suter, 88. Suter, 89. Suter, 90. Suter, 91. Suter, 92. Suter, 93. Suter, 94. Suter, 95. Suter, 96. Suter, 97. Suter, 98. Suter, 99. Suter, 100. Suter, 101. Suter, 102. Suter, 103. Suter, 104. Suter, 105. Suter, 106. Suter, 107. Suter, 108. Suter, 109. Suter, 110. Suter, 111. Suter, 112. Suter, 113. Suter, 114. Suter, 115. Suter, 116. Suter, 117. Suter, 118. Suter, 119. Suter, 120. Suter, 121. Suter, 122. Suter, 123. Suter, 124. Suter, 125. Suter, 126. Suter, 127. Suter, 128. Suter, 129. Suter, 130. Suter, 131. Suter, 132. Suter, 133. Suter, 134. Suter, 135. Suter, 136. Suter, 137. Suter, 138. Suter, 139. Suter, 140. Suter, 141. Suter, 142. Suter, 143. Suter, 144. Suter, 145. Suter, 146. Suter, 147. Suter, 148. Suter, 149. Suter, 150. Suter, 151. Suter, 152. Suter, 153. Suter, 154. Suter, 155. Suter, 156. Suter, 157. Suter, 158. Suter, 159. Suter, 160. Suter, 161. Suter, 162. Suter, 163. Suter, 164. Suter, 165. Suter, 166. Suter, 167. Suter, 168. Suter, 169. Suter, 170. Suter, 171. Suter, 172. Suter, 173. Suter, 174. Suter, 175. Suter, 176. Suter, 177. Suter, 178. Suter, 179. Suter, 180. Suter, 181. Suter, 182. Suter, 183. Suter, 184. Suter, 185. Suter, 186. Suter, 187. Suter, 188. Suter, 189. Suter, 190. Suter, 191. Suter, 192. Suter, 193. Suter, 194. Suter, 195. Suter, 196. Suter, 197. Suter, 198. Suter, 199. Suter, 200. Suter, 201. Suter, 202. Suter, 203. Suter, 204. Suter, 205. Suter, 206. Suter, 207. Suter, 208. Suter, 209. Suter, 210. Suter, 211. Suter, 212. Suter, 213. Suter, 214. Suter, 215. Suter, 216. Suter, 217. Suter, 218. Suter, 219. Suter, 220. Suter, 221. Suter, 222. Suter, 223. Suter, 224. Suter, 225. Suter, 226. Suter, 227. Suter, 228. Suter, 229. Suter, 230. Suter, 231. Suter, 232. Suter, 233. Suter, 234. Suter, 235. Suter, 236. Suter, 237. Suter, 238. Suter, 239. Suter, 240. Suter, 241. Suter, 242. Suter, 243. Suter, 244. Suter, 245. Suter, 246. Suter, 247. Suter, 248. Suter, 249. Suter, 250. Suter, 251. Suter, 252. Suter, 253. Suter, 254. Suter, 255. Suter, 256. Suter, 257. Suter, 258. Suter, 259. Suter, 260. Suter, 261. Suter, 262. Suter, 263. Suter, 264. Suter, 265. Suter, 266. Suter, 267. Suter, 268. Suter, 269. Suter, 270. Suter, 271. Suter, 272. Suter, 273. Suter, 274. Suter, 275. Suter, 276. Suter, 277. Suter, 278. Suter, 279. Suter, 280. Suter, 281. Suter, 282. Suter, 283. Suter, 284. Suter, 285. Suter, 2

